

ARMY



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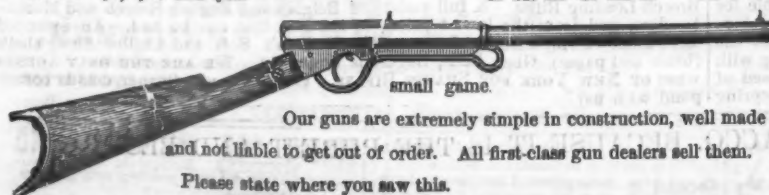
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(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

WILL THERE BE A UTE WAR?

CAMP UNCOMPAGHRE, COL., May, 1881.

Though a thousand rumors fill the air regarding the prospective Ute Indian war this season, a careful inquiry into the situation discloses nothing to excite serious apprehension, and certainly does not make war inevitable, as many are inclined to believe.

The Uncompahgre Utes who inhabit this vicinity are exceedingly quiet, manifesting no unfriendliness whatever toward the whites. They scrupulously adhere to the injunction of Indian Agent Berry to keep off the public highway, and are rarely seen wandering over the country, and, indeed, never at all except on ration days, when they go to the agency to draw their weekly allowance. On their way to the agency, four miles beyond, they have occasion to pass near the military cantonment, and almost invariably stop for a rest at the sutler's store. Until recently they spent nearly all their money at the sutler's, but orders from Washington prohibited the military post trader from selling to the Indians, the idea being to confine their traffic to the Indian traders at the agency. For a while the Indians grumbled at this. For weeks they sulked around the sutler's store, asking to buy only to be refused, and muttering their complaints in gibberish dialect with sullen casts of countenance. Agent Berry was then in Washington with the Ute delegation to confer with the new Secretary of the Interior. He is undoubtedly the most influential white man the Utes have ever known, and shrewdly manipulates the tribe in the right direction. It was not difficult for him on his return to satisfy the Indians regarding the prohibition order above referred to, and they seemed soon to forget it.

Soon after his return Agent Berry had a long pow-wow with the Indian chiefs—in his calm, passionless manner, counselling them, advising that it would be rash and unprofitable to oppose by force the determination of the authorities at Washington, and that they must abide by the treaty, trusting to him, who had always been their friend, to secure for them the greatest advantages. After several of the chiefs, including Sapavonori, the principal chief, had harangued the assembly they agreed to yield to the judgment and advice of Agent Berry. Sapavonori was elected through the instrumentality of Berry, and the latter has since really had more power over the tribe than the new chief, whose selection was bitterly opposed by a large number of the Indians. Before starting for Denver, to respond to a summons of court, Mr. Berry exhorted the Indians to be quiet and unobtrusive. As an illustration of their peaceable disposition a recent incident is very suggestive. During Berry's absence the Indians lost over twenty head of ponies and horses, stolen by white thieves. Instead of pursuing their missing animals a delegation of the Indians came quietly to the cantonment and reported their loss. The commanding officer took a description of the horses and at once instituted search, the Indians going away apparently well satisfied to leave the recovery of the animals to the proper authorities. Within a fortnight the horses were captured and returned to their owners. This incident had a very salutary effect.

It is argued by some that the treaty does not warrant the removal of the Indians into Utah, and should it be decided to put them there new complications might arise. If such be the case it is to be seriously regretted. The Indians regard the written and verbal parts of the treaty as equally binding, and when told that they signed so and so, they retort that the Commissioners promised this and that. An Indian regards the white man as his natural enemy, and experience and history have made him suspicious in all transactions. Colonel Dodge, the gallant officer of the 23d, who was rewarded for his distinguished services on the frontier by an appointment to the staff of the General of the Army, in his interesting book on the "Plains of the Great West," sets forth as the first of the three principal causes of Indian wars the non-fulfillment of treaties. It is said of Gen. Crook, who won his lone star commanding the 23d, that he never made promises to the Indians regarding the fulfillment of which he had the least doubt, and that characteristic alone secured the respect and confidence of the red men. All military men whose long experience on the frontier have made them competent judges attribute much of the Indian troubles to like causes. Notwithstanding this disinclination of some of the Indians to part with their mountains Agent Berry believes that they will eventually conform to the treaty by removing from their present reservation. Others, however, who have made a study of the Indian character think differently, believing that they will only be moved by force. They are led to this belief by the fact that the Indian has a great reverence for the rivers by which he sported in boyhood and the mountains which tradition tells him his forefathers saw grow out of the ground. There is also a sort of religious superstition among the Indians that no good ever befalls a tribe which abandons its original abode—a superstition which, strangely enough, is strengthened by the history of many tribes. Then the idea of giving the Indians in severalty to many acres of land each is abhorrent, especially to the younger warriors, for whom, till now, the whole Western plains and forests seemed to expand. Said a frontiersman the other day: "If the Government insist

upon removing these Indians to a place not perfectly satisfactory they will never remain. They will leave one by one if necessary and only those would stay who are helpless to run or ride." In any event he thought it utterly impossible to get the younger Indians to go, and said that if compelled by force to go they would be a constant source of annoyance and would require to be watched by a large and active body of troops.

Agent Berry, in predicting that there will be no trouble, talks only with reference to the Uncompahgre Utes, of whom there are about one thousand five hundred. He bases his opinion mainly upon the belief that the Commissioners will select some land more satisfactory to the Indians than that which lies in the vicinity of the Grand and Gunnison rivers.

The Coloradoan justly feels weary of the shilly-shallying policy of theoretical philanthropy, a policy which excites the contempt even of the Indians, but they should know enough not to make hoodlums of themselves. They have an insane idea that every foot of ground in these mountains covers a mine of wealth, whereas there is good reason to believe the contrary, or at least that the stories of the mineral resources of this region are very wildly exaggerated. A gentleman who has been spending several weeks in this vicinity and who is a well informed geologist told me a few days ago that he would not be surprised if it was found eventually that there was little or no mineral around here. He had discovered large deposits of coal in various parts, while in others there were large accumulations of sandstone, and in no place did he seem to think there was indubitable or even probable evidence of gold, silver or lead in large quantities. Still the gold and silver feeling is running as high as ever, and there are thousands anxiously watching the pending Indian negotiations, while hundreds stand ready to rush in upon the reservation at the earliest opportunity. Indeed, some of them have not waited till now.

It was found a few weeks ago that no less than about forty persons had settled upon the reservation, and in the face of all law and danger had actually gone to work raising crops, some of them with fifteen or twenty acres under cultivation. The Indian Agent was directed by orders from Washington to serve notice upon them to quit and the military was to assist in their ejection. The settlers quietly folded their tents and stole away, however, at the first notice, and now it is not improbable that they will go forth with their tales of woe, broken up homes, and smashed firesides, to help swell the feeling of hatred and indignation which the Colorado citizen entertains for his red cousin. Notwithstanding all the howling for blood and war on the part of the restless Coloradoan the Uncompahgre Utes are apparently tranquil, without a sign of war paint on their dusky faces. Yet it is true that an Indian's manners cannot always be taken as the indication of his real feelings or intentions. Experience has demonstrated that Indians to-day never warn of to-morrow, and nearly every Indian war comes suddenly on at times when least expected. The Indian is cunning and sagacious enough, however, to know when to strike and where. It is undoubtedly wise and may prove exceedingly fortunate, therefore, that a large reinforcement of troops has been ordered here and expected to arrive about the same time as the Ute Commissioners—five companies of the 4th Cavalry under Major Beaumont and four companies of the 6th Infantry. There are now five companies of the 23d Infantry at Cantonment Uncompahgre, where they have been for several months, under command of Colonel Fletcher, a brave and discreet officer, to whose sagacious and firm management the credit is partly due for averting a conflict last summer. An additional force of cavalry is expected to follow soon after those now en route, making in all nearly two regiments of experienced troops in the field. The companies are not as strong as they should be, some of them being dwindled down fifty per cent., but the display of force will no doubt be large enough to overawe the Indians into decent behavior. In any event, however, it will be strong enough to operate successfully if the Utes should behave ugly.

The action of the Grand Jury at Denver in finding true bill of murder against five of the Ute Indians for the killing of the white man Jackson last year, and also indicting Agent Berry and several other white confederates of the Indians as accessories, inclines some to the opinion that it makes the Indian problem assume a new and far more serious phase, believing that any attempt to arrest the indicted Indians would lead to war regardless of all other considerations. Such, however, is not my belief nor that of many others. I credit the Government with too much good sense to believe that it will permit anything to be done while the Commissioners are at work that would make trouble inevitable, and it would not be surprising if a *nolle proes* were entered in each case eventually.

As throwing later light on the foregoing news of the JOURNAL's correspondent in the Ute region, we give the following press despatches:

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., June 6.

On Saturday the Ute Commissioners met in conference with Head Chief Sapavonora, of the Utes, and his Sub-Chiefs Shavano, Plah, Alah, and others. There were at least 1,200 Utes about the agency. The scenes within Agent Berry's office were exciting, dramatic, and perilous in the extreme. The Ute Indian Commissioners, Messrs. Mears, Russell, and McMorris were present. Each Indian was heavily armed, and when the talk began, the building was surrounded by the

Utes, who occupied every available spot to listen to the conference. This being the regular ration day, and the news of the conference having been widely circulated among the Utes, a larger number than usual was present. The Utes were told by the Commissioners, through an interpreter, that the commission had come to the agency for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the treaty, and removing the Utes upon the new reservation. This announcement had a perceptibly unfavorable impression upon Chief Sapavonora, as well as Shavano and the other sub-chiefs.

LAKE CITY, COL., June 7.

At the conference on Saturday last, Shavano, the leading sub-chief, exclaimed loudly: "There never was a treaty made, neither this one under consideration nor any other," and he demanded to know who signed a treaty. He was soon informed that every Indian present had signed. The chiefs were told that they could select five Utes to help locate their reservation. Five Utes, including head Chief Sapavonora, have been selected by Agent Berry. Shavano claimed that he and Chepeta, Ouray's widow, owned the Uncompahgre Valley. The presence of the military kept the Utes in submission, and it was very clear that had the reinforcements been absent the Utes would have refused to go to the new reservation. Agent Berry's influence with them prevented more exciting scenes on Saturday, and they yielded gracefully, after a manner, to the inevitable. Everything is quiet at the agency now, and very few Indians are hovering about. They may return for another "pow-wow," but it will be refused. The Ute Indian Commissioners have been here nearly two weeks. No orders for an escort have as yet been received from Washington, and valuable time is passing away while awaiting such orders.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, June 8.

Every arrangement is complete for the start of the Ute Commissioners on Thursday morning for the Grand River country to locate the new reservation for the Utes. Chief Sapavonora and the other four Utes selected have not reported, but are expected to-night. If they are not here the commission will proceed without them.

DENVER, COL., June 9.

A special from Lake City to the *Republican* says: On Monday last William May, a brother of Richard May, who, with other ranchmen, was killed recently by the Utes, organized a company of 100 men and attacked a band of hostile Utes near the Big Bend of the Dolores River. After a short skirmish the Utes withdrew, leaving two of their number dead on the field. Since the murder of May and his companions the remaining settlers declared their intention of mutually aiding one another in defence of their settlements, and determined not to await the movements of the government toward peace negotiations.

MACHINE GUNS.

The competitive trials between the 14-inch Nordenfelt single-barrelled hand loading machine gun and the 53-millimetre (2 1/16-in.) and 47-millimetre (1 7/8-in.) Hotchkiss revolving cannon, designed for use against unarmored ships and for general service purposes, were resumed on Whale Island, Portsmouth, on the 12th. The range was again 800 yards, but, instead of the targets being fired at right angles, as on the previous occasion, they were now set at 60 degrees to the line of fire. The results were very important as tending to show the powers of both the plates and the guns under what may be considered as the normal conditions of an actual engagement. The sections of three classes of our newest types of unarmored ships were very much riddled and punished by all the guns, the shells either exploding in the plates or immediately after passing through. Against the hardened steel and steel-faced targets, however, the guns produced comparatively little practical effect. The steel shot and chilled projectiles, which succeeded in penetrating the whole of the targets at right angles, with the exception of the Whitworth plates and the 3-inch Cammell, were now found either to dash themselves against the face without making more than a darkened bulge of scarcely appreciable measurement, or to bore a diagonal scoop or channel into the plates. None of the missiles got sufficiently through to be dangerous to the crew behind, so that the capacity of the machine guns of the largest calibre for offensive purposes may now be accurately gauged. The previous hammering to which the targets had been subjected made it sometimes difficult to say what exactly the projectiles had accomplished, and several rounds had to be repeated in consequence of the shots striking near former shot-holes. In the case of the Whitworth target the mechanical attachments had become loosened, and in a few instances the scales fell off under an accumulation of blows. The plates also began to separate, whereby the hard steel squares were taken at a disadvantage. The trials began with rounds from the Hotchkiss guns firing steel shot and from the Nordenfelt firing cast-iron shell, the penetrative power of which was clearly unequal to the other projectiles. The projectiles of the revolving guns weighed 4lb. and 2 1/2lb. respectively, while the competing gun fired a shell of 12lb. The following were the results: First target, representing a section of the *Boudicca* (a battleship) and consisting of 4 in. of teak planks placed in front of an iron plate 7-16ths of an inch thick.—The small Hotchkiss went through into the butt, the wood sheathing almost closing over the shot hole.—The Nordenfelt

also went through. The projectile apparently broke up into two parts in passing and made a couple of large holes in the wooden screen fixed at the back for registering the scatter. The large Hotchkiss went clean through.

Second target, representing a section of the *Iris*, steel despatch vessel, and consisting of two steel plates three-eighths and 5-16ths of an inch in thickness, with an air space of 19in. between them.—All the three guns penetrated, the Nordenfolt breaking up after passing the second plate.

Third target, representing the *Northampton*, and formed of half-inch iron plates riveted together.—But the Hotchkiss guns easily penetrated and disappeared in the butt. The Nordenfolt projectile broke up in passing and inflicted great damage to the screen.

Fourth target, built up of Whitworth steel plates.—This consisted of a number of seventy-six tons compressed steel scales, 10in. square, fixed, by means of hardened screws 8in. apart, on the face of a 1-inch forty-five tons steel plate. The small Hotchkiss made an indent .3in. deep, and produced a scoop 1.5in. in length. The Nordenfolt penetrated .3in., the length of the indent being .8in. The indent of the large Hotchkiss was of the same depth as the other rounds, the scoop or travel of the projectile along the face of the plate being 2in. long.

Fifth target, consisting of 2in. Whitworth scales screwed on the face of a 1-inch Whitworth plate in the same manner as the previous target.—The result of the shot from the small Hotchkiss was precisely the same, both as to depth and length of indent, as against the previous target. The Nordenfolt penetrated .2in. and produced a scoop of 1.4in. The first shot from the large Hotchkiss glanced against a thin steel plate near at hand, which it smashed up, and ricocheted against the target. A second round was accordingly fired. It hit the target at the junction of the scale and broke up, making an indent of .6in.

Sixth target, one of Cammell's compound plates 2in. thick, of which the steel face was two-thirds of an inch.—As in the case of the Whitworth targets, none of the guns were able to force their projectiles through. The small Hotchkiss made a scoop 3.8in. long, of which the deepest part was .7in.; while the Nordenfolt's scoop was 2.6in., and the penetration, .6in. The large Hotchkiss rebounded from the surface after penetrating 1.7in. and inflicting a gash in the face of the plate 4 1/2in. by 4in.

Seventh target, another Cammell's compound plates, formed of half an inch of steel fused upon an inch of iron.—Though the small Hotchkiss did not work through, it did considerable execution. At the rear a large crack was produced 4in. each way, with several radial cracks. A considerable bulge was also produced, part of the iron backing being carried away. The Nordenfolt penetrated to the depth of 4in., with a scoop of 1 1/2in., while the large Hotchkiss went right through.

Eighth target, a thin Cammell plate 1in. thick. This was penetrated by all the guns, the smaller pieces doing the most mischief. The hole produced by the Hotchkiss was 2in., and that by the Nordenfolt 3in. in diameter.

Ninth target, formed of a solid Landore steel plate 2in. thick. This resisted the penetrating powers of all the guns, and displayed great endurance throughout the whole of the firing. The shot from the small Hotchkiss pursued a somewhat erratic course. After striking the face of the target it ricocheted against an adjoining plate, and rebounded to the back of the Landore target. It penetrated an inch and ploughed an indent 4in. long. The Nordenfolt projectile broke up the indent, where part of it remained, having made a scoop 3in. long and 1.4in. deep. The extreme penetration of the large Hotchkiss was 1.9in., but the actual travel of the shot through the solid material of the plate was 4in., owing to the oblique direction of its course.

Tenth target, formed of a Landore steel plate 1 1/2in. thick. The small Hotchkiss struck at an angle of 10deg. to the line of fire. The point of the projectile went through flush with the rear surface, breaking a piece out of the plate .5in. in thickness and cracking the plate near the bulge. The Nordenfolt drove the point of its shot 1in. through the plate, also knocking away a piece of the rear surface .5in. deep and 3in. by 2in. in dimensions. The large Hotchkiss sent the head of its shot 2in. through the base, which was left sticking in the plate, projecting 1 1/2in.

Eleventh target, formed of a Landore plate 3/4in. thick placed loosely a couple of inches in front of a second steel plate, one inch thick. The small Hotchkiss went through the front plate, and produced a bulge in the rear plate of half an inch; the Nordenfolt penetrated the front and splashed on the rear plate; and the large Hotchkiss went clean through both plates and fell in front of the butt.

This concluded the competition with steel shot and cast-iron empty shell, and firing was commenced with charged chilled shell. None of the guns made any impression upon the Whitworth targets beyond inflicting a scarcely perceptible diffused indent. The large Hotchkiss hit the screw and joint of one of the scales in No. 5 and forced the steel face from its backing, causing a crack from bolt to bolt in the rear plate. But as this injury was not considered due to the shell, but was in part owing to previous rounds, a second shot was fired, but without any effect. Nos. 6, 7, and 9, were also found to resist penetration. No. 8 resisted the energy of the small Hotchkiss. The Nordenfolt, however, penetrated, bursting in the plate, and making a hole three inches wide, while the large Hotchkiss burst in passing through. No. 11 was penetrated by the small Hotchkiss, the shell, however, evidently passing through an old hole. The Nordenfolt went through the first plate and splashed upon the second; while the large Hotchkiss did precisely the same, bursting in the interval. The most practically useful information to be derived from these tests was as regards the effects of the small shell upon the sides of our unarmored cruisers. In every case the disastrous results of the gun were demonstrated, notwithstanding the inclination at which the plates were

set. Fired against the *Boadicea* target, the small Hotchkiss burst after passing. The effect of the large Hotchkiss was the same, but its superior energy carried its projectile into the butt, where it exploded after the lapse of a few seconds. But the damage produced by the Nordenfolt was the most serious. The shell burst in the plate and scattered against the butt, the base of the projectile remaining fixed in the target. The Nordenfolt also proved superior in its consequences against the *Iris*; for whereas the small Hotchkiss passed through without bursting, and the large one burst on the bank, the Nordenfolt exploded in passing the second plate and scattered upon the screen. The whole of the shells from the three guns burst in passing through the section of the *Northampton*.

The day's experiments concluded with a competition between the two revolving cannon firing common shell with fuses against the thin and penetrable plates. Directed against No. 1 target, the small Hotchkiss passed through the plate, grazed against the securing bolt, and burst in front of the screen, while the projectile from the larger gun burst after passing 3ft. in the rear. Both shots burst in the second plate of the *Iris*, making ugly rents, while the results upon the *Northampton* were similar. Indeed, the results of the day's firing went to prove that common shell is more destructive against unarmored ships of limited thickness than steel or chilled shell. The most noticeable result in this series was produced by the large Hotchkiss upon No. 8 target. It punched a piece out of the plate 5in. in diameter. The steel was separated from the iron all round the aperture, the harder parts of the bulge being kept in position by the superior toughness of the iron backing.—*Broad Arrow*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR PROTEUS PARTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Won't you announce, in the next issue of the JOURNAL, in reference to an admirable suggestion in the JOURNAL of June 4, that packages will be received by Lieut. A. W. Greely, Signal Office, Washington, D. C., by the Observer Sergeants, Signal Service, at either New York, or Boston, Mass., or by Major Charles Appleby, 31 Union square, N. Y. City, up to June 20, and their receipt duly and gratefully acknowledged by Lieut. Greely, the commander of the Lady Franklin Bay Party, on behalf of the enlisted men for whose exclusive benefit the suggested contributions are intended?

Packages ought not to be very large or weighty, and it may be left entirely discretionary with contributors whether or not particular individual members of the expedition be designated as the recipients for whom contents are intended.

Light, paper-covered novels, tobacco, games, stockings, mittens, etc., may very properly be enclosed. These gifts cannot fail to give pleasure, and we may be certain that the suggestion of the idea will carry its own thoughts to the many friends of the men who start, about the 4th proximo, upon this hazardous and important duty. During their absence the men will suffer, not only from the privations incident to life in that bleak region, and from the prosecution of the objects had in view, but from the morbid dejection and possible despondency natural to men shut out from civilization and intercourse with their fellows, and subjected to the ordeal of weary months without the light of the sun.

Christmas, 1882-3, will be all the more enjoyable, I hope, to all who aid the prosecution and success of this suggestion.

WHAT CHEER.

TARGET FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The subjoined extract from an article in the *London Field*, May 21, 1881, headed "A Plea for Unascertained Distances and More Cartridges," appears worthy of a place in your paper:

"The only rivals we have in an inadequate army rifle drill and bad shooting we have in our Transatlantic cousins. They are even worse than we; and if I mention that in a whole company of U. S. troops garrisoning a frontier fort there were only two men who knew which eye to close when taking aim, I shall hardly be credited; and yet the fort was surrounded by hostile Indian tribes, and serious trouble (which has since occurred) was shortly expected. Three-fourths of the men had not fired a shot from their recruiting day, when, as they informed me, they were supposed to have fired 40 rounds at the target, but which, really, they had not done, as they tried to save the cartridges to sell them."

NEMO.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10, 1881.

LIEUT. W. H. BEEHLER, U. S. N., has been elected president of the Emmanuel Debating Club of this city.

Rear-Admiral Werden, U. S. N., of this city, has gone to Reisterstown, Maryland, where he will remain until September, and then return to take possession of his cottage, now in course of erection on Ayrault street.

Capt. David Porter Heap, U. S. Engineers, has rented his cottage here to Mr. Paull, of Philadelphia.

1st Lieut. T. H. Barber, U. S. A., has returned from Europe and has joined his regiment at Fort Adams. It will be remembered that during Lieut. Barber's visit abroad Mrs. Barber was taken suddenly ill in Paris and died.

Upon the invitation of Gov. Littlefield, Major Franck E. Taylor, U. S. A., will inspect the State troops at the annual encampment in August.

The *Portsmouth*, *Saratoga*, *Constitution*, and *New Hampshire* are expected here during the summer.

The buoys for the use of the training ships are being placed in position off Coaster's Harbor Island.

Gov. Littlefield and the members of the Legislature visited the new training station on the 3d inst.

Lieut.-Commander Chadwick, U. S. N., has been inspecting the light-houses in this vicinity during the past week. He is on board of the U. S. light-house steamer *Cactus*.

The new torpedo class of officers have got comfortably at work.

Ex-Secretary Robeson and family, of New Jersey, are in town. Capt. Chandler, of the *Minnesota*, and other naval officers have called upon the genial Secretary during his tarry in Newport. The Secretary and his family attended the Marquand-Ogston wedding at Trinity Church on Wednesday.

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, has rented the cottage owned by Surgeon Palmer, U. S. N.

Post No. —, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, accompanied by several prominent guests, including the Governor of Pennsylvania, visited Newport to-day (Friday).

Capt. P. C. Johnson, U. S. N., has rented the Maynard cottage on Mount Vernon street.

The action of Col. Clark and officers of the 7th regiment of New York in deciding not to visit Newport causes no little disappointment.

The officers of the training-ship *Minnesota* have taken possession of the building on Coaster's Harbor Island used as a hospital.

Admiral Porter and the Secretary of the Navy will visit Newport about the middle of July.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

LETTER FROM McPHERSON BARRACKS.

McPHERSON BARRACKS, ATLANTA, GA., }
Monday, June 6, 1881.

MY DEAR ARMY AND NAVY: We are all thrown into despondency from the accidental fatal wounding of Private Wyllie F. Barwick, of Battery M, 5th Artillery, at target practice, Friday afternoon. The facts, as elicited, appear to be as follows: During the firing (at 300 yards) the marking was conducted by a corporal and two men, one of them Barwick. After marking a shot the men retired and the flag was dropped. Barwick on inspecting from his cover either discovered that he had used the wrong color of "paster" or that it had dropped, and apparently involuntarily stepped out to correct it. The corporal ordered him back, he hesitated an instant, then again his limbs acted on his first thought, and in another step he received the coming ball in his left hip (the farther one from the screen). The ball passed through the ilium near its prominent process, carrying with it a portion of the bone, tore the descending flexure of the colon, and leaving the bone lodged in the internal wall of the abdomen, passed out at front. He was caught by the other markers and laid down. A sergeant was the firer, and his sight was drawn, kneeling, evidently before Barwick's stepping out, and of course could not see him. Another misfortune of the moment was that Capt. Weir, superintendent, had at the time stepped from the left of the firer, where he usually stands, to his right to inspect the tally-keeper's record of last shot; this took off his observation for the instant. Two of the firing party (the only ones looking) say that the danger flag was down. The markers say they thrust it out horizontally, but the isochronism of the affair would have rendered this difference of statement valueless.

Barwick died in hospital at 1.30 P. M., Saturday, 22 hours after, without pain, from slow internal hemorrhage. He desired to be buried in the National Cemetery, at Marietta, but his mother living in Sandersville, Ga., claimed his body, and on Sunday, after funeral services, the remains were escorted on the Light Battery caisson, with the regimental band, a firing escort, the whole command as mourners, to the depot, and despatched to Sandersville with an escort. The ladies of the garrison joined in profuse floral tributes to the adornment of the beautiful caasket, and all showed that they had but one heart of sympathy beating in unison with the bereaved mother.

Some of the gossip is that Barwick said he expected it, as he had dreamed a few nights before of being shot. Also that two of his brothers had met violent deaths. He was a young man of 23 years, of rather melancholy, quiet habit, dreamy, and for whom the men of his battery had much affection. He enlisted last November.

It would appear that the human mind has only just so much caution as a quality, and that when that is exhausted, no precaution will prevent an accident, as soon as means favor.

Yours truly,
JOHN HAMILTON, Lt.-Col., 5th Art., C. P.

A FRENCH journal makes a comparison of the present army of France to show that, although the war estimates are much higher than they were under the Empire, the effective of the infantry is almost the same as it was ten years ago, and the cavalry has only been augmented by about 10,000 officers and men. The artillery, however, has been nearly doubled. In 1870, that branch of the service was represented by 1,493 officers and 37,998 men. To-day we find 2,573 officers and 65,558 men. And we believe that the French government intend to still further augment the artillery by the creation of a special corps of gunners, for duty in fortified places.

In a recent lecture before the English United Service Institution Mr. John Donaldson stated that the French have at present between 30 and 40 torpedo boats at Cherbourg alone, and an admirable system of training, under which most of the War Marine are instructed in the use of torpedoes and torpedo boats.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 4, 1881.

The Headquarters of the Dept. of Dakota are hereby transferred from St. Paul, Minn., to Fort Snelling, Minn.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 4, 1881.

The following are the best scores made at the Department rifle range during the months of April and May, 1881. Maximum possible—35:

	200	300	400	500	600
Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Sergt. R. Miller, Co. L, 3d Cav.	28	29	32	33	27
Pvt. J. F. Davis, Co. L, 3d Cav.	29	27	26	26	25
Pvt. O. Brderson, Co. F, 3d Cav.	29	23	26	25	22
Pvt. J. A. Garmo, Co. I, 3d Cav.	28	—	29	31	22
Sergt. R. Gates, Co. A, 5th Cav.	28	28	24	29	22
Sergt. J. Gibbins, Co. G, 5th Cav.	27	14	32	25	24
Pvt. G. Stafford, Co. H, 5th Cav.	28	—	22	28	21
Pvt. J. W. Bogard, Co. G, 4th Inf.	26	22	26	18	21
Sergt. W. T. Shipp, Co. K, 9th Inf.	29	29	29	25	25
Sergt. J. A. Marshall, Co. D, 9th Inf.	28	15	25	26	22
Pvt. J. Brandel, Co. F, 9th Inf.	29	20	26	30	19
Pvt. G. J. Worley, Co. C, 9th Inf.	22	23	21	23	22
Corpl. G. Hellman, Co. H, 14th Inf.	27	17	28	32	26
Pvt. J. W. Entody, Co. A, 14th Inf.	27	26	29	27	20

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, May 31, 1881.

Provision being made in G. O. 41, c. s., Hdqrs of the Army, for an annual competition for position on the Department team of marksmen, to take place in October, so much of G. O. 6, c. s., from these Hdqrs, as provides for the sending the best shots to these Hdqrs for competition in June, is revoked.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 1, 1881.

Military Reservations cannot be allowed to be made an asylum where the civil laws of the State or Territory in which they are located can be evaded with impunity. It is therefore ordered, that no liquor of any description be sold by any person on a military reservation within the State of Kansas to any one not actually belonging to the military service.

Trading with those belonging to the military service will be strictly in accordance with the instructions from the Headquarters of the Army.

Post commanders are enjoined to exercise great vigor in carrying out this order.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 1, 1881.

Amending previous instructions concerning target practice, concentration of Department team, etc., in view of the requirements of G. O. 44, c. s., from the Hdqrs of the Army. Also invites special attention to G. O. 45, c. s., in regard to competition for the "Nevada Badge."

CIRCULAR NO. 16, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 3, 1881.

Gives some directions to officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department in the Dept. of Missouri and Dist. of New Mexico, pertaining to their "Statements of Outstanding Debts," and the transfer of funds.

The General Order from the Headquarters of the Army having changed the time fixed by Dept. Orders for the annual competition for positions upon the Department team of marksmen from June to October, the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will send to the stations of their respective companies all soldiers who have arrived at his post to take part in the June competition. (S. O. 106, May 3, D. M.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Major O. D. Greene, to Portland, Ore., and return, on March 8, 12, and 23, April 21 and 28, and to Walla Walla, W. T., and return, between May 9 and 16, were on public business, and are confirmed for mileage (S. O. 69, May 19, D. C.)

Major Thomas M. Vincent, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., having reported, on June 1, is announced as Adjt.-Gen. of the Dept. of Texas (G. O. 15, June 2, D. T.)

Major James P. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., is relieved as Adjt.-Gen. of the Dept. of Texas, and announced as Asst. Insp.-Gen. thereof (G. O. 15, June 2, D. T.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Absalom Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Columbus Bks., and Cincinnati, Ohio; Jeffersonville Depot and Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 60, June 4, M. D. M.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., Post Q. M. Fort Lowell, A. T., will proceed to Camp Huachuca, A. T., and return, on public business, under special instructions from the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 53, May 26, D. A.)

Capt. E. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Arizona, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific (G. O. 10, May 26, D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., on duty pertaining to his Dept. (in pursuance of endorsed instructions from Hdqrs Div. of the Atlantic, under date of May 25, 1881.) Having completed this duty, Lieut.-Col. Sawtelle will proceed to New Orleans, La.; inspect the Q. M. depot at that place; examine into the matter at issue between U. S. authorities at Jackson Barracks and Board of Public Health of the city of New Orleans, with reference to the dumping of offal, etc., from the Government wharf at the post, and then return to his proper station at Hdqrs Dept. of the South (S. O. 53, June 1, D. S.)

Capt. J. H. Belcher (not yet reported for duty in the Dept. of Dakota), is relieved from the operation of par. 5, S. O. 77, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, under par. 2, S. O. 113, c. s., from the Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 93, May 24, D. D.)

Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed from that city to Fort Hudson and Baton Rouge, La., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at those places, and to Alexandria, La., to make the investigation ordered by endorsement from the Q. M. Gen. of the Army, dated May 10 (S. O. 55, June 6, D. S.)

Lieut.-Col. Rufus Saxton, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., on duty connected with his Dept. (S. O. 88, May 30, M. D. P.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com'y Sergt. William Minser, having reported at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico in compliance with par. 6, S. O. 75, c. s., Hdqrs of the Army, A. G. O., is,

in accordance therewith, hereby assigned to duty at Fort Selden, N. M., to which post he will proceed at once and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 66, May 23, D. N. M.)

Com'y Sergt. John Powers (recently appointed from Sergt., Troop A, 5th Cav.), will proceed without delay to Cantonment Bad Land, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Com'y Sergt. Harry Hudson, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., June 3, W. D.)

Com'y Sergt. William D. Edwards (recently appointed from Q. M. Sergt., 7th Inf.), will proceed without delay to Fort Benton, Mont. Ty., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., June 3, W. D.)

Com'y Sergt. William E. B. Levy, now at Washington Barracks, D. C., will be discharged the service of the United States by the C. O. of that post, on the receipt of this order (S. O., June 3, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. W. Matthews is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 96, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 105, May 28, D. M.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. C. H. McKain, Fort Elliott, Tex., to take effect on receipt of authority to appear before the Medical Examining Board (S. O. 103, May 26, D. M.)

Capt. James P. Kimball, member G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., June 1 (S. O. 46, May 28, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Chas. Richard, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Maginnis, M. T., June 20 (S. O. 93, May 24, D. D.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Asst. Surg. L. W. Crampton, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 95, June 3, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth is relieved from temporary duty at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 76, May 31, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell will be relieved from duty with Co. A, 22d Inf., on the arrival of that company at Fort Concho, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex., for duty as Post Surg. (S. O. 76, May 31, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington, now en route from Fort Ringgold to Fort Clark, Tex., will, upon his arrival at the latter post, proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 76, May 31, D. T.)

1st Lieut. R. W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., is assigned to temporary duty in the Surg.-Gen.'s Office (S. O., June 7, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. R. B. Benham will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, be relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 97, June 6, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. H. O. Perley is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to Detroit, Mich., reporting his arrival by letter to the Surg.-Gen. of the Army (S. O. 97, June 6, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward Wallace C. Freeman, now on duty at Fort Reno, Ind. Ty., to be discharged the service of the United States by the C. O. of that post, on receipt of this order (S. O. 126, June 3, A. G. O.)

Hosp. Steward J. P. O'Brien, having reported, will proceed to the Cantonment on the Uncompaggre, Colo., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 109, June 3, D. M.)

Hosp. Steward H. Winkelman, M. D. O., Dept. of Missouri, discharged by expiration of service May 3, 1881, and re-enlisted June 1, 1881.

Hosp. Steward F. A. Bradbury, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., discharged by expiration of service May 3, and re-enlisted May 4, 1881.

Hosp. Steward Wm. S. Block, Fort Canby, W. T., discharged by expiration of service April 20, and re-enlisted April 21, 1881.

Hosp. Steward John H. Grant accompanied the command of Fort Griffin, Tex. (post abandoned May 31, 1881), to Fort Clark, Tex., via Fort Concho, Tex.

The furlough of Hosp. Steward Wm. Dampier, Camp Porter, Mont., which expired May 2, 1881, extended two months.

Hosp. Steward Thomas Reed, now on duty in the office of the attending surgeon in Washington, D. C., will be honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date June 30, 1881 (S. O. 126, June 3, A. G. O.)

The following changes in stations of Hosp. Stewards are made: J. H. Grant, now en route with the command from Fort Griffin to Fort Clark, Tex., will, upon arrival at the latter post, proceed to the Post of San Antonio, Tex., and report to the C. O. thereof to relieve John Lempe, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., and report to the C. O. for duty at the sub-post of Santa Maria, Tex. Raymond Mitchell, from sub-post of Santa Maria, Tex., to sub-post of Edinburg, Tex., reporting by letter to the C. O. Fort Ringgold, Tex., who, upon the discharge, in August next, of Steward D. J. Scott, will order Steward Mitchell to report for duty at his post (S. O. 76, May 31, D. T.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster J. A. Broadhead will, upon the completion of the duties assigned him in S. O. 56, c. s., from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, return to his proper station at Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 69, May 28, D. N. M.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Dept., 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed with his party as hereinafter constituted, to Spokane Falls and Colfax, W. T., and Lewiston, I. T., for the purpose of establishing the latitude and telegraphic longitude of each of those points. An officer, to be designated hereafter, will report to Lieut. Symons as assistant in astronomical work (S. O. 68, May 18, D. C.)

Par. 6, S. O. 125, June 2, 1881, from W. D., which directs 1st Lieut. Willard Young to report in person, as soon as practicable after June 10, to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty, is amended so as to direct him to report to the Chief of Engineers for such duty without delay (S. O., June 4, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Arizona, will accompany Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price, 6th Cav., into the Yavai-Supal country for the purpose of making a reconnaissance and survey of the reservation occupied by the Yavai-Supal Indians, and immediate vicinity, under special instructions from the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 60, May 20, D. Ariz.)

Leave of absence for six months, from June 1, 1881, on Surg. certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. F. A. Mahan (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Capt. John A. Kress, Chief Ordnance Officer, to Portland, Ore., and return, on Sept. 28, Nov. 5 and 29, 1880, and Jan. 12, Feb. 10, March 1 and 31, current year, were on public business, under the verbal instructions of the Dept. of the Columbia commander, and are approved for mileage (S. O. 67, May 17, D. C.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota will grant a furlough for six months to Ord. Sergt. Joseph Burkhardt, now serving in that Dept. (S. O., June 2, W. D.)

Major Alfred Mordecai will be relieved from duty at the

U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1881, and will then report for duty as a member of the Ordnance board in N. Y. city, with station at the New York Arsenal (S. O., June 3, W. D.)

Major Clifton Comly will report in person, Aug. 28, 1881, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, for assignment to duty as instructor of Ordnance and gunnery at the U. S. Military Academy, and will be relieved from duty as a member of the Ordnance board in time to enable him to comply with the provisions of this order (S. O., June 3, W. D.)

A board of Ordnance officers, to consist of Colonels T. T. S. Laidley and J. G. Benton, is appointed to meet at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., June 9, for the examination of Lieut.-Col. J. McAllister and Major A. B. Buffington. Lieut.-Col. T. G. Baylor is detailed as an additional member of the board for the examination of Major Buffington. Lieut.-Col. McAllister will be examined by correspondence. Major Buffington will report in person to the board (S. O., June 2, W. D.)

A board of Ordnance officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Whittemore, and Majors D. W. Flager and L. S. Babbitt, is appointed to meet at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., June 14, for the examination of Capt. J. R. McGinnies and 1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, for promotion. The officers to be examined will report in person to the board (S. O., June 2, W. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Gervas Loesch will be relieved from duty at Fort Griffin, Tex., as soon as practicable after July 1, 1881, and will then proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., for duty (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ord. Dept. are ordered: 1st Lieut. James Rockwell, Jr., on being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and assume command of the Ordnance depot at that station, relieving 1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres, who, on being relieved, will report for duty at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass. 1st Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, on being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, will report for duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor will report to Brig.-Gen. John Pope, commanding Dept. of the Missouri, for duty as A. D. C. on his staff (S. O., June 10, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—The leave of absence granted Chaplain John H. Macomber, Fort Custer, Mont. Ty., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 60, June 4, M. D. M.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree will relieve Lieut. C. A. Tingle of his signal duties at San Antonio, Tex., establishing a station and office in that city. Lieut. Sebree will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas, and receive instructions from him and from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Detached Service.—In relieving the detachment of Co. E (Weesendorff's), 1st Cav., from duty at Camp Howard, I. T., under previous instructions from the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, the C. O. Fort Lapwai is authorized to retain 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, 1st Cav., in command at that point, for which purpose he is hereby temporarily detached from his company and placed under the orders of the C. O. Fort Lapwai (S. O. 67, May 17, D. C.)

1st Lieut. H. E. Tutherly is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt., to take effect July 1, 1881, and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., June 2, W. D.)

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. O. J. Brown is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 72, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacific, and now in session at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 87, May 27, M. D. P.)

Rejoin.—Capt. R. F. Bernard, having completed the duty upon which he was ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will return to his post, Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 86, May 26, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Thomas B. Dewees, president; Capt. James G. MacAdams, 1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, Frederick W. Kingsbury, and 2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Maginnis, M. T., June 20 (S. O. 93, May 24, D. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. Daniel C. Starr, Troop F, 2d Cav., with two other enlisted men of the Lady Franklin Bay expeditionary force, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Annapolis, Md., there to take charge of a steam launch to be transported by water to Baltimore, Md. On completion of this duty they will return from Baltimore to Washington (S. O., June 7, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Detached Service.—Co. G, on arriving at Georgetown, Colo., will march to a point in the Middle Park about twenty miles west of the Hot Sulphur Springs, where it will go into camp and remain until further orders (S. O. 107, June 1, D. M.)

Capt. F. Van Vliet will proceed from Camp on White River, Colo., to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., on public business, on completion of which he will rejoin his company as soon as possible (S. O. 104, May 27, D. M.)

2d Lieut. George K. Hunter will report in person, without delay, to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for duty until further orders with Co. M (S. O. 47, May 31, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 49, June 4, D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, W. T., will relieve Corpl. Theodore Schwarz, Co. C, from duty at the Depot, and order him to join his company, without delay, at Camp on White River, Colo. (S. O. 47, May 31, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, president; 1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, and 2d Lieut. H. J. McGrath, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T., June 8 (S. O. 108, June 2, D. M.)

2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Sill, Ind. T., June 6 (S. O. 103, May 26, D. M.)

Capt. Hemphill.—A G. C.-M. is constituted to convene at the Cantonment on the Uncompaggre River, Colo., on June 15, for the trial of Capt. W. C. Hemphill, 4th Cav. Detail 15, for the Court: Major J. S. Fletcher, 23d Inf.; Capt. H. S. Hawkins, 6th Inf.; Capt. G. K. Brady, 23d Inf.; Capt. James Henton, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. P. Schindler, 6th Inf.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf., and Capt. D. H. Murdock, 6th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 109, June 3, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Gustavus Scharfenberg, Band, to take effect after his re-enlistment, Aug. 19, 1881 (S. O. 109, June 3, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Assignment of Duty.—Capt. William J. Volkmar is appointed Aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General, to take effect from June 6. He will report in person to the Lieutenant-General as soon as he can conveniently be relieved from his present duties (S. O. 6, June 6, M. D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton, president; Capt. Emil Adam, George F. Price, and 2d Lieut. William E. Almy, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., June 1 (S. O. 46, May 28, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. Emil Adam, Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 47, May 31, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Change of Station.—Col. E. A. Carr is relieved, temporarily, from duty at Fort Lowell, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., taking command of that post. For the performance of such special duty as may be assigned him by the Comdr. Dept. of Arizona. Col. Carr is authorized to take with him, from the garrison of Fort Lowell, three enlisted men, (one clerk and two orderlies.) 1st Lieut. William H. Carter, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, and will report to and accompany Col. Carr for the performance of such duties as may be required of him. The Hdqrs and Band of the 6th Cav. will remain at Fort Lowell; Col. Carr commanding the regiment, through his adjutant (S. O. 60, May 30, D. Ariz.).

Field Service.—The telegraphic instructions of May 29, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, directing Lieut.-Col. Wm. Redwood Price to proceed with Co. K. Asst. Surg. Elliott Cones, and Scout Charles Spencer, through the Hualpai country to the Yaval-Supai country, to make a reconnaissance thereof under special instructions from the Comdr. Dept. of Arizona, are confirmed (S. O. 60, May 30, D. Ariz.).

Assigned to Command.—2d Lieut. A. S. Bailey is assigned to the command of Co. D, Indian Scouts, and is appointed A. A. Q. M. in the field, in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company (S. O. 59, May 26, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 96, June 4, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. P. Brewer, twenty-three days (S. O. 94, May 31, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John W. Pullman, three months (S. O., June 10, W. D.).

Capt. Fehet.—At a meeting of the citizens of Rio Grande City, Texas, held May 11, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The removal from Fort Ringgold, Texas, in compliance with military order, of Captain E. G. Fehet and Company G, 8th U. S. Cavalry, presents a suitable opportunity to express the esteem in which we hold him as a courteous officer and gentleman, and the members of Company G as true and faithful soldiers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting and the citizens of the county of Starr are extended Captain Fehet and his company for the able and zealous manner in which they have performed their duty in protecting the interest of stockmen on this frontier, and we sincerely regret their removal.

Resolved, That in leaving the station he has occupied for over five years, Captain Fehet is a loss to us, and we sincerely hope that the change will be a gain to them, and that in their new station they will form ties of friendship as strong as those they leave behind.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to transmit a copy of these preambles and resolutions to Captain E. G. Fehet; also, that same be published in San Antonio papers and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

JULIUS MILLER, Secretary. SAMUEL J. STEWART, Chairman.

Signatures of all merchants, stockmen, etc., of Starr Co., Texas. The following preamble and resolutions were also adopted: Whereas, The removal of A. L. Buffington, M. D., A. A. S. U. S. A., from Fort Ringgold, Texas, in compliance with military orders, presents a suitable opportunity to express the esteem we have for the Doctor; he is benevolent as a physician and gentleman.

Whereas, He has been a resident amongst us for upwards of seven years, and his departure from our midst is deeply regretted by the citizens of Rio Grande City, who feel they are losing a friend who was always ready to assist the afflicted:

Resolved, That we do most sincerely trust that the loss of our tried friend and benefactor will be to his advantage, professionally and otherwise.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to transmit a copy of these preambles and resolutions to A. L. Buffington, M. D.; also, same be published in San Antonio papers and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

JULIUS MILLER, Secretary. S. J. STEWART, Chairman.

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. W. H. Hugo, 9th Cav., will relieve 2d Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf., of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. troops in the field, Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 71, June 1, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry Carroll will at once assume command of Cos. C, E, F, and M, now at Santa Fe, N. M., en route to Fort Lewis, Colo., will proceed with the command to Fort Lewis, Colo., and comply with letter of instructions to him of May 26, from Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 68, May 26, D. N. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Three months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri, 2d Lieut. M. D. Parker (S. O., June 4, W. D.).

One month, 2d Lieut. M. W. Day, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 111, June 6, D. M.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause twenty-five colored cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to the 9th Cav. (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Albert Todd will report in person to the Comdg. General Dept. of West Point Aug. 28, 1881, for duty at the U. S. Military Academy. Lieut. Todd will be relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., by the C. O. of the school, in time to enable him to comply with this order (S. O., June 3, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect July 1, 1881, 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews (S. O., June 6, W. D.).

Fourteen days, Capt. John C. White, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 59, June 6, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Adam Slaker, further extended seven days (S. O. 97, June 2, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Detached Service.—The General of the Army and Col. John C. Tidball, A. D. C., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to attend the graduating exercises of the first class at the U. S. Military Academy June 10, 1881 (S. O., June 7, W. D.).

2d Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in connection with the board appointed in G. O. 48, May 16, 1881, from the War Dept., of which he is recorder (S. O., June 7, W. D.).

To Join.—As soon as he has completed the payment of

outstanding debts at Fort Ontario, 1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice will proceed to join his battery at Fort McHenry, Md. Before leaving Fort Ontario he will send the enlisted men now at that post to their respective batteries (S. O. 99, June 6, D. E.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Relieved.—So much of par. 2, S. O. 109, May 12, 1881, from the War Dept., as directs that 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph be relieved from duty at the Military Academy Aug. 28, 1881, is amended so as to direct that he be relieved on the receipt of this order by the Comdg. General Dept. of West Point (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Adj't., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 57, May 27, M. D. P.).

Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. George H. Paddock, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 58, May 30, M. D. P.).

Six months on account of sickness, to take effect upon the adjournment *sine die* of the G. C. M. of which he is a member, Col. J. M. Brannan (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. A. S. Cummins is relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt., to take effect July 1, and will join his battery (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Brown (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant, four months (S. O., June 9, W. D.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Geo. Bell, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Maginnis, M. T., June 20 (S. O. 93, May 24, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. Daingerfield Parker, seven months (S. O., June 6, W. D.).

1st Lieut. John P. Thompson, further extended fifteen days (S. O., June 6, W. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Washakie, W. T., by par. 2, S. O. 124, series of 1880, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 48, June 2, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenebel.

Change of Station.—Cos. D and K are relieved from temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and will proceed without delay to their station at Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 94, May 31, D. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler is appointed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. 87, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 93, May 24, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major O. H. Moore, president; Capt. Thomas Britton, Stephen Baker, William Badger, 1st Lieut. John Carland, 2d Lieut. B. A. Byrne, Z. W. Torrey, members, and 1st Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Camp on White River, Colo., June 6 (S. O. 105, May 28, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. R. T. Jacob, Jr., one month (S. O., June 6, W. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Capt. T. S. Kirtland, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 95, June 3, D. D.).

One month, Capt. James M. J. Sanno, Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 18, June 10, M. D. A.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Detached Service.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 121, May 27, 1881, from the War Dept., as directs 1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray to report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is amended so as to direct him, upon the receipt of instructions from the Chief Signal Officer, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report by letter to that officer (S. O., June 3, W. D.).

Post Order 15, c. s., from San Diego Bks, Cal., directing Capt. George M. Brayton to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to appear before the Commissioners of Lunacy as a witness in the case of Private William Tay, Co. A, is approved (S. O. 88, May 30, M. D. P.).

Rejoin.—Capt. George M. Brayton, having complied with Post Order 15, c. s., San Diego Bks, Cal., will rejoin his station, San Diego Bks, without delay (S. O. 88, May 30, M. D. P.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. William A. Mercer is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks, Ohio, and will join his company in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., June 4, W. D.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. J. A. Baldwin and Chas. R. Noyes, members, and 1st Lieut. Alpheus H. Bowman, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., June 1 (S. O. 46, May 29, D. P.).

Promotions.—The following promotions have been announced: 1st Lieut. A. H. Bowman, Co. F, (Fort Sidney, Neb.), to be Captain of Co. A, 9th Inf., (Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.), vice Jordan, promoted, May 19, 1881. Capt. Bowman will join his proper company without delay. 2d Lieut. John A. Baldwin, Co. D, (Fort Omaha, Neb.), to be 1st Lieutenant Co. F, 9th Inf., (Fort Sidney, Neb.), vice Bowman, promoted, May 19, 1881 (S. O. 48, June 2, D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Detached Service.—It having been impossible for Major J. J. Coppinger, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., in performing the duties assigned him in S. O. 84, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to travel by the usual route (via Omaha, Neb.), the journey actually performed by him, going and returning, (via Denver, Colo.), in performing these duties, is approved (S. O. 108, June 2, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Charles E. Bottsford, seven days (S. O. 98, June 4, D. E.).

Col. Henry B. Clitz, commanding Fort Wayne, Mich., seven days (S. O. 100, June 8, D. E.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Signal Duty.—2d Lieut. F. F. Kinsbury is announced as Acting Signal Officer from May 23, 1881, under S. O. 117, May 23, 1881, from the War Dept., directing him to report to the Chief Signal Officer for special service (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. George G. Loti, Adj't., Fort Sully, D. T., one month (S. O. 82, June 8, M. D. M.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.

Change of Station.—Co. H is relieved from duty at Camp

Thomas, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., and take station thereat. 1st Lieut. William Allen is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and will report in person without delay to the C. O. Fort Mojave, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 60, May 30, D. Ariz.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. W. Witherspoon, R. Q. M., Acting Depot Q. M. Whipple Depot, A. T., will assume temporary charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Dept. of Arizona, pending the arrival of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. Gen. (G. O. 10, May 26, D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect upon his being relieved from command of Co. D, Indian Scouts, 2d Lieut. S. C. Mills, to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 58, May 26, D. A.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. G. R. Smith, six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., June 4, W. D.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th Inf., is relieved from the command of Co. D, Indian Scouts, and from duty as A. A. Q. M. in the field, in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company (S. O. 58, May 26, D. A.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Robert T. Matthias, Co. C, Hospital Steward, 3d class, will report in person to the officer in charge of the detachment repairing the military road between Fort Apache and Camp Thomas, A. T., for duty (S. O. 59, May 28, D. Ariz.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. William L. Buck is detailed to superintend the construction of U. S. Military Telegraph Line from Round Mountain (Toussaint's) to Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 70, May 31, D. N. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—The following named officers are detailed as members G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 93, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., viz.: Major James J. Van Horn and 1st Lieut. James Farnance (S. O. 106, May 31, D. M.).

On the completion of the trial of the case now before the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, Capt. Emory W. Clift will be relieved from further duty as member of the Court-martial (S. O. 105, May 28, D. M.).

Relieved.—Major J. J. Van Horn is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Dist. of New Mexico (G. O. 5, June 2, D. N. M.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for one month to Private Louis Haffner, Band, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 109, June 3, D. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, to take effect upon his re-enlistment, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. John Longan, Co. C (S. O. 43, June 2, D. P.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Change of Station.—Upon being relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. troops in the field, Fort Cummings, N. M., Lieut. D. D. Mitchell will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and relieve Lieut. A. R. Paxton of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that post. Lieut. Paxton will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and relieve Lieut. S. C. Plummer of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that post. Upon being so relieved, Lieut. Plummer will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and join his company for duty (S. O. 71, June 1, D. N. M.).

Assigned to Command.—Major N. W. Osborne will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., and assume command of the troops in the field at that place (S. O. 71, June 1, D. N. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. C. McKibbin, member, G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 106, May 31, D. M.).

Capt. Chambers McKibbin, having been detailed as a member G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 96, Dept. of Missouri, will at once proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report to the president of the Court (S. O. 70, May 31, D. N. M.).

Leave Extended.—Col. George P. Buell, Fort Stanton, N. M., one month on Surg. certificate (S. O. 59, June 3, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. Geo. F. Cooke, two months (S. O., June 9, W. D.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

Leave Extended.—Capt. W. H. Clapp, two months (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Chas. B. Hinton, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Maginnis, Mont. T., June 20 (S. O. 93, May 24, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. R. F. Bates, Adj't., now in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 94, May 31, D. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George K. Spencer, and 1st Sergt. Newton Williams, Co. A, 19th Inf., will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report as witnesses to 1st Lieut. A. McC. Guard, 19th Inf., Judge-Advocate. Upon being discharged from further attendance before the Court-martial they will return to their station, Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 107, June 1, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Vernon, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 111, June 6, D. M.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Robert Pollock, six days (S. O. 67, May 17, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Leave of Absence.—Until June 30, 1881, 1st Lieut. J. M. Gore (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

Resigned.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. J. M. Gore has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 30, 1881 (S. O., June 2, W. D.).

Band.—The C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., will order the Band, 22d Inf., to proceed to Fort Duncan, Tex., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 75, May 27, D. T.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke, J. H. Pardee, 2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, H. W. Hovey, members, and 2d Lieut. C. H. Heyl, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T., June 8 (S. O. 108, June 2, D. M.).

Lieut. Hay.—A G. C.-M. is constituted to meet at the Cavalry Camp on the Uncompaghe River, Colo., on June 15, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., president; Capt. E. M. Heyl, T. J. Wint, and H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 107, June 1, D. M.).

Rejoin.—Capt. G. A. Goodale, having completed the duty assigned him, will return to his station at Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 106, May 31, D. M.).

Signal Duty.—2d Lieut. James B. Lockwood is announced

as Acting Signal Officer from May 18, 1881, under S. O. 113, May 18, 1881, from the War Dept., directing him to report to the Chief Signal Officer for special service (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

Arctic Expedition.—2d Lieut. James B. Lockwood, Acting Signal Officer, with fifteen enlisted men of the Lady Franklin Bay expeditionary force, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to St. John's, Newfoundland, by the steamer leaving Baltimore on June 14. Lieut. Lockwood, having carried out special instructions regarding the loading and transfer of supplies at St. John's, will join the expeditionary force at that place July 1, 1881 (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

Ordered.—2d Lieut. Jas. B. Lockwood to proceed to Baltimore on temporary duty (S. O., June 10, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Dodge, Kas., will cause Private August Thiel, Band 23d Inf., to be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 108, June 2, D. M.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Fort Garland, Colo., for assignment to the 23d Inf. (S. O., June 7, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. N. Morgan, president; Capt. J. M. Thompson, B. M. Caster, 1st Lieut. J. R. Pierce, 2d Lieut. William Black, F. B. McCoy, members, and 1st Lieut. F. H. Mills, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sill, Ind. T., June 6 (S. O. 103, May 26, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Yard, to take effect when Col. Potter joins for duty (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

Recruits.—The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service will forward 30 recruits to Fort Dodge, Kas., for the 24th Inf. (S. O., June 10, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Reno, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. George Hobson, Co. E, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 111, June 6, D. M.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 4, 1881.

1st Lieutenant Augustus C. Paul, 3d Cavalry—Resigned May 24, 1881.

1st Lieutenant Hiram F. Winchester, 6th Cavalry—Died May 29, 1881, at Tombstone, Arizona Territory.

1st Lieutenant George L. Rousseau, 20th Infantry—Dismissed June 4, 1881.

2d Lieutenant William J. Elliott, 8th Cavalry—Resigned June 1, 1881.

2d Lieutenant James C. Shofner, 21st Infantry—Resigned June 1, 1881.

NOTE.—No List of Casualties was issued for the week ending May 23, 1881.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Reno, I. T., June 8. Detail: Three officers of the 4th Cav., and five of the 23d Inf. At Cavalry Camp on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., June 15, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Chas. May, 23d Inf. (For officers detailed for the Court see 23d Inf.)

At Fort Sidney, Neb., June 1. Detail: Four officers of the 5th Cav.; three of the 9th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Sill, Ind. T., June 6. Detail: Seven officers of the 24th Inf., and one of the 4th Cav.

At Camp on White River, Colo., June 6. Detail: Eight officers of the 6th Inf.

At Fort Maginnis, M. T., June 20. Detail: Five officers of the 2d Cav., and one each of the 13th Inf., Med. Dept., and 3d Inf.

At Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River, Colo., June 15, for the trial of Capt. W. C. Hemphill, 4th Cav. (For detail for the Court see 4th Cav.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—2d Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., at Camp near Baxter Springs, Kas., to inspect at that point a quantity of bacon reported unfit for issue to troops (S. O. 107, June 1, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. P. T. Swaine, 15th Inf., at Fort Bayard, N. M., on certain ordnance stores and camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 111, June 6, D. M.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Fort Keogh, M. T., is increased to 22 ounces, from May 24 until Aug. 1, 1881, it having been impracticable to raise sufficient vegetables at that post last season (S. O. 93, May 24, D. D.)

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: John Leanders, Charles B. Taylor, and Iver Fredericksen, June 1; William Richardson, Albert Hart, Max Ahlefeld, and Alphonso Williamson, June 2; Albert Keep, June 3; Henry Finnegan, June 6; Jacob T. Eschbach, June 7; George Nicholson, June 9; Clarence Wolrose and John Reley, June 11, 1881 (S. O. 105, May 23, D. M.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded to Private John McGowan, Troop C, 7th Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 67, May 25, D. D.)

In consideration of his good conduct, the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of George W. Green, late Private Bat. I, 2d Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 42, June 3, D. E.)

Court of Inquiry.—Upon the demand of Corpl. Lewis H. Rosenbach, Co. G, 9th Inf., and under the provisions of the 115th Article of War, a Court of Inquiry will convene at Fort Omaha, Neb., on June 13, 1881, to examine into and report upon the nature of the accusations and imputations, said to be contained in an endorsement of the Medical Director Dept. of Platte, upon the application, for appointment of Hospital Steward, of Corpl. Lewis H. Rosenbach, Co. G, 9th Inf. Detail for the Court: Col. John H. King, 9th Inf.; Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf.; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Morris C. Fooks, Adj. 9th Inf., Recorder. The following named officer and enlisted men will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., so as to arrive there on or before June 12, 1881, and hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Court of Inquiry, when called upon by the Recorder thereof, viz.: Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf.; Sergt. Francis Doyle, Co. G, 9th Inf., and Corpl. Lewis H. Rosenbach, Co. G, 9th Inf. (S. O. 43, June 2, D. D.)

Court of Inquiry. has been directed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, June 13, to inquire into the circumstances attending the shooting of Harry Desher, a general prisoner confined at the Leavenworth Military Prison, by a member of the prison guard. Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Col. A. P. Bunt, A. Q. M., and Capt. W. J. Lyter, 19th Inf., are the members, and 1st Lieut. G. H. Cook, Adj. 19th Inf., the Recorder of the Court (S. O., June 6, W. D.)

Summer Camp.—The telegraphic instructions of May 28 and 29, from Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona, directing the C. O. Fort Verde, A. T., to establish a summer camp for his com-

mand on Oak Creek, A. T., and to send such men of his command as are in need of hospital attendance to Whipple Bks, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 60, May 30, D. Ariz.)

Bunker Hill.—Major-General McDowell has ordered a national salute to be fired from the forts in the harbor of San Francisco at noon of June 17, in honor of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill (S. O., May 25, M. D. P. and D. C.)

Fort D. A. Russell News.—Capt. Woodson, 5th Cav., arrived at this post, May 27, with recruits for the 5th Cav., and left for Fort Laramie on the 30th.

Capt. J. B. Johnson came down from Fort Sanders and paid us a short visit.

Lieut. French, who has been ill since he received the news of his father's death, is around again.

We are having pleasant weather at present, and the officers and ladies of the post are availing themselves thereof in the healthful exercises of Lawn Tennis and croquet.

Capt. E. Crawford, Lieut. F. H. French, and Co. G, left this post, June 1, for Georgetown, Col. This is the second time the company has started, and it expects to "git ther" this time.

The men of Co. M have organized an athletic club, have put up a horizontal bar, and will send for Indian clubs, dumb bells, trapeze, rings, etc. As there is no other enjoyment here now, the men will have ample opportunity to "get up their muscle."

Private James, Co. I, 4th Inf., was discharged from confinement at Cheyenne and has reported for duty at this post.

Decoration Day was not observed at this post. The band went to Cheyenne, and a few officers were the only military contribution to the procession there.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, June 1, 1881.

Fort Laramie.—A statement in the Cheyenne Leader as to the numerous desertions from Fort Laramie on account of the heavy work imposed upon the troops, has elicited numerous letters of denial to that paper. One correspondent says: There are three distinct misstatements in the above-referred to paragraph in your newpaper. First, the number of desertions is exaggerated; second, as a rule, the men who deserted are not those who performed the most labor; and third, a party of five are all who have been detached to apprehend deserters. Another says: The desertions from this post last "pay day," the spring opening, numbered eleven, and that from four distinct organizations—not two small companies, as stated in the letter referred to. They were mostly recruits. The maximum, not the minimum amount of work is required of the soldiers here. This fort is the rendezvous for deserters from all the posts in the department, sentenced to the military prison, who are held here until a "batch" is made up, when the post furnishes details to escort them to their villa on the Missouri river at Leavenworth. This, if nothing else, would keep the soldiers here constantly employed, and which makes guard duty very severe and frequent.

Columbus Barracks, O.—Counting the band and depot detachment, there are nearly 500 men at the Columbus Barracks Recruiting Depot. Guard mounting, drilling recruits morning and evening form the usual routine of duty. The former epidemic of measles has passed away, and, for the number of men, there are comparatively few on the sick list.

Helmets.—Post commanders in Division of Atlantic are directed to cause all the serviceable dress caps and trimmings rendered obsolete by the adoption of the new helmets, to be transferred to the clothing depot nearest to their respective posts—Jeffersonville or Philadelphia as the case may be on the receipt of the supply of helmets for the next fiscal year. (S. O., M. D. A., June 3.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER asks: "Where is the schooner *Eager*?" **Ans.**—The schooner *Eager* is at Rockland, Me.

J. R. T. S. asks: "If a deserter who has been three years absent in desertion and is residing in the United States should be apprehended, is he subject to trial, conviction and punishment for his desertion?" **Ans.**—He is.

A. M. C. asks: "What is the present Army regulation for an undress coat for an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department?" **Ans.**—A sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge; falling collar single breasted, with five buttons in front, same as those worn on dress coat. The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee. The shoulder straps will always be worn with it.

WEST POINT asks: "1. Does a cadet at West Point have his choice of entering the cavalry, artillery or infantry arm? 2. When is the commencement at West Point? 3. Is a pass necessary to enter the grounds at West Point?" **Ans.**—1. The law provides that cadet having passed "shall be considered candidates for commissions in any corps for whose duties they may be deemed competent." 2. Early in June each year. 3. Not generally to the grounds, but on arriving at West Point, it would be best to apply to the Adjutant of the Academy, if a visit to buildings, etc., should be contemplated.

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week, Major Gardner, Judge-Advocate, made his final address in the prosecution of Cadet Whittaker. He reviewed thoroughly the argument of Ex-Governor Chamberlain, and also all the evidence that has been brought forward in the case.

He argued that Cadet Whittaker had an abundant motive for his deceit in the prospect of exciting public sympathy and procuring relief from his threatened discharge on account of inability to pass the examinations, as well as in revenge against the white cadets to whom he was hostile. He declared that the contradictions of Whittaker were incompatible with his innocence.

Maj. Gardner next took up the expert evidence, on both sides, and analyzed it with great thoroughness and power. Then, referring to the word "fixed" in the note of warning, he said it was not such a word as likely to be used by cadets, but was suggestive of kukluxism and undoubtedly a common expression in South Carolina. He considered there was no escape from fine and imprisonment for the accused.

Gen. Miles then announced the case closed. Nothing remains but for the court to agree upon its decision and forward it to the authorities at Washington.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL HANCOCK sent a letter expressing regret that he could not attend the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac.

CADET MIDSHIPMAN OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, a son of Mr. August Belmont, and at present attached to the United States steamship *Trenton*, on the European station, has resigned from the Navy.

A RETIRED colonel of the Russian army shot and killed in the streets of Sebastopol Captain Costomarov, a hero of the Crimean war.

GENERAL TERRY transferred the Headquarters of the Department of Dakota from St. Paul to Fort Snelling, Minn., on the 4th of June.

PAYMASTER A. B. CAREY was registered in St. Louis on Saturday last.

MASTER E. F. QUALTROUGH is engaged on a book to be called "The Sailor's Handy Book and Yachtsman's Manual."

COL. FRED. GRANT is reported to have organized his corps of engineers for operations on the Texas Western Railroad, and to be ready to start at once upon his work.

MANY applications have been received by the President for appointments as cadets at large at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The law provides for no further appointments until the number of such cadets at the Academy is reduced to ten. As there are now thirty it will be some time yet before the President will have authority under the law to appoint naval cadets at large. Chief Clerk Hogg thinks the list is closed until 1883.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of an invitation to attend the military ball to be given by the corps of cadets of the Carolina military Institute on the evening of Wednesday, June 15. The card of invitation is very tasteful and skillfully executed.

CAPT. W. H. CLAPP, 16th Infantry, 1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 21st Infantry, and 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Artillery, were the judges at the competitive drill held at Nashville, May 25, 26, and 27. A full account of this drill will be found under the head of the "State Troops."

MRS. COL. AUDENRIED and her little daughter Florence sailed Saturday for Europe with Mr. Payson, the 3d Assistant secretary of State, and his wife. Mrs. Audenried will join her brother there and travel with him.

The young ladies of Washington will learn with regret that Lieut. W. C. Butler, of the 3d Infantry, who rendered such efficient service at the Assembly balls in Washington last winter, as leader of the German with Lieut. Selfridge, of the Navy, has become a benedict. He was married at Cincinnati, May 25, to Miss Marion Josephine Bradford, a niece of Mrs. Judge Key.

ASST. SURG. JOHN D. HALL, U. S. A., 1st Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Adj. 7th Inf., on leave of absence, passed through Chicago and registered at Hdqrs M. D. of the Mo.

MAJOR-GEN. SYNGE, of the British Army, was in New York this week.

MRS. GEN. SHERMAN has returned to Washington from St. Louis. She and her youngest son and Miss Lizzie Sherman will pass the summer in Boston with Mrs. Thackara.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A.; Surg. G. F. Winslow, U. S. N.; Col. Chas. G. Freudenberg, U. S. A.; Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th U. S. Inf.; Major N. B. McLaughlin, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending June 9, 1881: 1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry, on Indian duty; Col. Theodore Yates, retired; 1st Lieut. John P. Thompson, 3d Infantry, on leave; Major Edwin D. Judd, retired, and Asst. Surgeon Robert W. Shufeldt, assigned to temporary duty in the Surgeon-General's Office. The above named officers stopped at the Ebbitt House. Major and Bvt. Lt.-Col. Charles A. Reynolds, Q. M. Dept., on leave. Col. Reynolds's address is 196 N. Calvert street, Baltimore. Col. Yates has his residence at South Framington, Mass.

The resignation of Commo. Jeffers gives opportunity for speculation as to his successor in the Bureau of Ordnance. Already among those mentioned are Commodore Simpson and Temple, Capt. K. R. Brees, Sicard, and Ramsay.

HARRISON AND SONS, of London, have just published the third and last volume of the Life of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir William Parker, Bart. G. C. B., by Vice-Admiral Augustus Phillimore. One of Admiral Parker's peculiarities was a horror of smoking, and he would promote no officer save on his pledge that he would never consume tobacco in any form whilst on his station—a pledge which he also exacted from the officers of his flagship. He was a strong advocate for bringing forward young and active officers in responsible positions as the only means of securing an efficient Navy.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending June 10, 1881: Army—Capt. George L. Tyler, 2d Cavalry, and Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cavalry. Navy—Rear-Admiral E. T. Nichols, Commander C. McGregor, Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner, Lieutenant Richardson Clover, Lieutenant F. W. Greenleaf, Master W. P. Conway, Master E. B. Underwood, Lieutenant U. Sebree, Paymaster H. T. Skelding, Asst. Paymaster J. R. Martin, Passed Asst. Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, Ensign H. M. Hodges, Cadet Midshipmen J. A. Dougherty and R. P. Schwerin.

LIEUT. FREDERICK THIES, 3d Inf., reported in Washington on Friday, June 3, as just arrived from Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, having in charge an insane soldier. Lieut. T.'s wife and infant daughter accompany him on a short visit to his parents in Harford County, Maryland. Lieut. T. will

probably be granted three weeks' delay before having to rejoin his command.

The *Saturday Evening Gazette* of Boston, June 4, says: Capt. Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N., reported at the Charlestown Navy-yard on the 31st ult. for the command of the U. S. receiving ship *Wabash*.

The *Omaha Herald* gives an account of an accident which happened recently at Omaha to Mrs. O'Brien, wife of Hospital Steward J. P. O'Brien, U. S. A., of Fort D. A. Russell. While laboring under temporary aberration of mind, she jumped from the balcony of the St. James Hotel, Omaha, and was seriously injured. She is being cared for at Fort Omaha.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion, State of New York, held June 1, Capt. Henry Erben, U. S. N., was installed and invested as senior vice commander, Gen. Milbau, late Surgeon U. S. A., junior vice commander, Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A., registrar, and Chaplain John Forsyth, U. S. A., chaplain of the Order. Col. P. Lugenbeel, U. S. A., Major R. T. Frank, 1st U. S. Artillery, Col. DeL. Floyd Jones, U. S. A., and Gen. Thos. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., candidates for membership of the Order, will be balloted for at a meeting to be held Oct. 5.

The *Cheyenne Leader* of June 2 says: Gen. Alexander McCook, the new commander at White River, Colo., is in Denver.... Gen. Mackenzie, 4th Cav., commanding at Los Pinos, is visiting Denver.... Lieut. Geo. O. Eaton, 5th Cav., stationed at Ft. Laramie, is in town, having been subpoenaed as a witness before the grand jury.... Capt. J. J. O'Brien has resumed command of Co. I, 4th Inf., stationed at Fort Russell.... Col. W. A. Elderkin, of the Subsistence Department, has arrived at Cheyenne Depot and taken post. The Colonel does not much regret the abolition of the Department of Arkansas, since he is returned to the healthiest post in the United States. His many friends here, civic and military, have warmly congratulated him on his reappearance.... Colonel C. C. Gilbert, of the 14th Inf., will take command at Camp Douglas, Utah.... Col. Morrow, of the 21st Inf., now stationed in Washington Territory, is in hopes that his regiment will be ordered to relieve the 14th Infantry at Camp Douglas, Utah. Col. Morrow was for several years at that post when he was lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Infantry.... 58 recruits came from Jefferson Barracks to Fort D. A. Russell, on Friday.... Col. Stanton, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte, has returned to Omaha.

The *Columbia Chronicle* of May 21 says: "On the 2d inst. Lieut. C. A. Booth, pursuant to orders, turned over the military telegraph line of the Department of Columbia to Sergt. Frank Greene, of the Signal Service. Lieut. Booth will take his departure next Tuesday morning for Fort Stockton, Texas, a post about four hundred miles east of El Paso, New Mexico. His family will remain at San Diego, California, where he was stationed several years. The Department Commander, Gen. Frank Wheaton, expressed regret upon learning that Lieut. Booth would leave this Department, where he has rendered excellent service and made many friends. While stationed here, the Lieutenant has been uniformly kind and obliging in the transaction of business and proven himself, what every Army officer should be, a genial gentleman. We but echo the general sentiment when we say we are sorry to lose him from our midst and wish him a pleasant trip and a captain's commission."

The *Iowa City State Press* says: "Decoration Day was observed in this city in a very satisfactory manner. The University battalion was out in force and Major George A. Thurston, U. S. A., deserves great credit for being the means of contributing so much to the day's display. His boys are nearly all uniformed and present a martial appearance. The column passed the reviewing stand in this order: Battery; Band; Cos. A, C, E, D, B. It was reviewed by the University officers, Major Thurston, Secretary of Interior Kirkwood, and others. Following the column was the tattered battle flag of the 22d Iowa: carriages and wagons with little girls and decorating committee completed the procession."

Referring to the retirement of Gen. John E. Smith, late commander at Fort Douglas, a Salt Lake paper says: "Come what may we are sorry to lose Gen. Smith, who by many uprightness as well as military efficiency has gained many friends and admirers during his six years' sojourn in Utah territory."

The Southern Historical Society gives among its papers for May one read before the Louisville branch of the society, March 29, 1881, by Prof. Wm. Winston Fontaine, who undertakes to show that Gen. Robt. E. Lee was the direct descendant of four "of the five heroes who particularly distinguished themselves at the glorious field of Bannockburn," namely: King Robert Bruce; Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; Walter, the High Steward; and Sir Robert de Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland. Lee's mother, Ann Hill Carter, wife of Light Horse Harry Lee, was the great grand-daughter through her mother of Major-General Alexander Spotswood, Colonial Governor of Virginia, who was born at Tangiers in 1676, and served with distinction under the Duke of Marlborough before coming to this country. Governor Spotswood was the grandson of Sir Robt. Spotsiswoode, Lord President of the College of Justice, and Secretary of Scotland in the time of Charles I., for adhering to whose cause he was executed. His father was John Spotsiswoode, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, etc., and his maternal grandfather, David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross in 1600. The Bishop's grandfather, Walter Lindsay, fell at the battle of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513. Walter Lindsay's great grandfather was Alexander, second Earl of Crawford, a conspicuous soldier and statesman, who fell in the battle of Aberbrothwick

Jan. 13, 1446. The Earl's mother was the Princess Catherine, daughter of Robt. Stuart, King of Scotland, born March 2, 1316. Robert Stuart was the son of Robert Bruce. Thus Gen. Lee was the seventeenth in direct descent from King Robert Bruce. The King's daughter, Marjory, Princess Royal of Scotland, married Walter the High Steward, and their son was King Robert Stuart. Walter Lindsay, through whom, as has been shown, Lee descended, married a descendant of Sir Robert de Keith, who had command of the horse at Bannockburn. Lindsay was great grandson, through his mother, of Sir David Dunbar, who was the grandson of Lady Agnes, "the heroic daughter of Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, the fourth of the heroes of Bannockburn," referred to as ancestors of Lee. A nearer ancestor, Lee's great grandfather, Col. Bernard More, was seventh in descent from Sir Thomas More, the author of *Utopia*. The wife of More, nee Spotswood, "the daughter of a haughty British Governor, was a strong adherent to the royal government, while her husband and children sympathized with the patriot cause in the Revolution."

The *Arizona Daily Journal*, of May 28, gives an account of a complimentary German given at Fort Lowell, May 27, by General and Mrs. Carr to Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Infantry. It says: "The party was not general in its nature, as it was only an impromptu affair to give the young and frolicsome a last opportunity to start Lieut. Mills dancing for the East, where he will remain four or five months." The German was under the leadership of Lieut. Kerr, and began at 9 p. m. and continued until 12, when all retired to Gen. Carr's quarters, where a supper was waiting. "From beginning to end, General and Mrs. Carr entertained their guests in their usual genial and hospitable manner, and made every effort to give each and all a glorious and happy time, and the result was that all pronounced the affair a perfect success." Among those present were Capt. Smith, Lieuts. Kerr, Carter, Mills, and Blake, and Capt. Rafferty and Fortush.

The 3d Infantry at last accounts was without a field officer to command it. Colonel Brooke is ordered as president of the Board of Magazine Guns, to meet in New York City, July 5. Lieutenant Colonel Gibson is on sick leave, and Major Chipman is just promoted. The new major, W. H. Jordan, late captain, 9th Infantry, leaves Chicago in about two weeks for Ft. Missoula, M. T., to take command. As Mrs. Jordan's relatives are in Oregon, it is reported that Major Pearson, 21st Infantry, and Major Jordan will transfer. If the transfer is effected, it will be only because of the geographical positions of the two regiments.

Lieut. P. READE, 3d Infantry, on sick leave, arrived in New York last month from his home in Lowell, Mass., accompanied by his wife, and is living at Mrs. McConnell's, No. 29 W. 31st street, a place well known to Army people.

A CORRESPONDENT on board the steamer *Balchelor*, writing to us under date of May 28, says: "This is mailed passing Stevenson. Met the *Sherman*, *Helena*, and *Far West*, at 10 a. m., to-day, talking down the Buford Indians. They seemed as quiet as lambs. Trust they will stick to sheep's clothing."

The *Bismarck Tribune*, of May 31, says: Gen. Forsyth is in the city, and will go up the river on the *Sherman*.... Lieut. Chance chanced to be on the boat from Fort Lincoln yesterday, and extended his beaming smile to his friends last evening.... Lieut. Roe, 11th Infantry, is in the city, and leaves for the east this morning on a well earned leave of absence for one year. He will make a brief visit to Niagara Falls.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion (commandery of California, held at San Francisco, May 25, Colonel W. S. Elliott, U. S. A., was elected senior vice commander, Colonel W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., recorder, and Pay Director Caspar Schenck, U. S. N., registrar of the commandery for the ensuing year. There was a large attendance, and after business a banquet and social reunion followed.

The *San Francisco Daily Report*, of May 28, says: Rear-Admiral Spotts, U. S. N., left for the East Tuesday morning.... Commodore Shufeldt, U. S. N., sailed for China on the *City of Tokio* on Monday.... Col. Bernard, U. S. A., commanding officer at Fort McDermott, Nev., is in the city.... Commodore E. R. Colburn, U. S. N., and family have taken apartments at the Baldwin.... Lt. Rogers H. Galt, U. S. N., and Lieut. Bailey, U. S. A., were in town during the week.... Col. Sullivan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sullivan have gone to Paso Robles Springs, for a few weeks.... Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Gen. Kaulz and family leave for Monterey on the 1st of June, for the summer.... Capt. G. M. Brayton, 8th Infantry, arrived in the city this week with a lot of military prisoners.... Maj. Kimball, U. S. A., detailed as depot quartermaster, at Portland, Or., is in the city en route to the North.... The belief is gaining ground in Army circles that there will soon be important changes in the command of the Division of the Pacific.... A hop was given in the office building of the Navy-yard last evening, by the officers on duty at Mare Island. It was quite informal and very enjoyable.... It is said that the Naval Rendezvous, in this city, will be re-established before long. During the six months of its existence \$11,000 was saved to the Navy Department.... Maj. Cotton and Capt. Chappel, of the British army, were in the city during the early part of the week. They received social attentions from the officers of the U. S. Army and Navy stationed near San Francisco.... Lieut.-Col. Elisha I. Bailey, U. S. A., who is without assignment on account of the discontinuance of the Division of the Gulf, would like to be sent to this coast, where he was on duty for many years. Scores of friends would welcome his return.... The dog house being built on the upper deck of the *Rodgers* for the Esquimaux dogs to be taken for sledge service on the trip, is a spacious affair. It covers an area of

about twenty feet square, and is divided into three apartments, one large, one small and one medium sized room.... Maj. J. A. Kress, Ordnance Department, and Lieut. F. J. Patten, 21st Infantry, have gone from Oregon to the Wood River country, in Idaho, to explore that region, and to report to Department Headquarters on its climate, mineralogy, geology and general resources.

From Columbus Barracks, Ohio, our correspondent writes that a serious case of poisoning occurred there Wednesday evening, June 1, from the use of powdered sugar in frosting cake, which was afterwards found to have been chemically treated with arsenic to reduce it to the proper degree of fineness. Lieut. Mercer and wife, Doctor Steigers and other members of the family, were the sufferers. They were in quite a critical condition at one time, but, thanks to the promptness and skill of Maj. Netson, the post surgeon, they were brought through all right, and had entirely recovered June 6, when our correspondent wrote.

A DESPATCH from Arizona reports the death, at Tombstone, in that Territory, May 29, of 1st Lieut. Hiram F. Winchester, 6th U. S. Cavalry. The deceased officer was a native of Maryland, and served from March 8, 1864, to June 28, 1865, as 1st lieutenant of the 1st Maryland Cavalry. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Cavalry August 31, 1867, but declined, and on the 27th of September, 1867, was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Cavalry; served as regimental adjutant from September 1, 1870, to April 5, 1873, and promoted to 1st lieutenant January 1, 1871. His death promotes 2d Lieut. William Baird to a first lieutenant.

DURING the recent journey of the 1,200 Indians to Fort Yates, according to the *Bismarck Tribune* of May 31, "on the down trip of the *Far West* one evening the captain ordered the deck cleared and lights hung up which gave the Indians an opportunity to enjoy a war dance, much to their own delight and the gratification of the other passengers. Coffee was also served by the boat, and the Indians upon leaving, evinced their gratitude to Capt. Campbell for the kind manner in which they had been treated. On Thursday evening at Berthold an Indian fell overboard from the *Far West*, and having a rope thrown to him, grabbed it in his teeth and thereby his life was saved. The accidental drowning of a squaw and papoose seemed to have a depressing effect upon the Indians, who regard everything in a superstitious light. Upon arriving at Fort Yates, Capt. Campbell states that a large number of agency Indians came down to the landing on foot and on horseback, but while they eyed closely the new arrivals of their own race and tribe not even a look of recognition or a word passed between them so long as the boat remained." On the *Helena* was Chief Gaul, who "was at all times the centre of attraction, and although he has been twice shot, and once pinned to the ground by two soldiers bayonets he evinced no fear, and now considers himself 'the white man's friend.' Upon arriving at Yates Gaul was met by his aged mother and a very affecting scene transpired that was, of course, unstudied and unnatural, and yet dramatic enough to place upon the stage. The mother of the noted chief, upon seeing him, ran forward and placed her head upon his bosom, knelt at his feet, kissed his hands, and wept, and made many familiar demonstrations of joy. Gaul, stolid and indifferent, spoke not a word, but gathered his robes about him and walked away as might Cardinal Richelieu, at a moment when he thought of France, his own conspirator, and triumphs over his enemies. The scenes will be long remembered by the officers of the boat, who will soon be en route for Keogh, for the purpose of bringing down 1,800 more Indians." On the *Sherman* the passengers "had the privilege of witnessing a war dance on the way down, and a funeral service upon arriving, also the pleasure of hearing the eloquence of a chief in addressing his people. As the boat touched the landing, a squaw suddenly died, and within fifteen minutes the peculiar funeral services had been held, a dog killed in sacrifice, a medicine bottle emptied, and the corpse borne away in a buffalo robe. Running Antelope, upon the arrival of the boat, also donned his war bonnet, and, standing upon the hurricane-deck in the attitude of a tobacco sign, made a speech to his people, wildly gesticulating, and looking in his long linen duster not unlike the typical campaign stump speaker. In his speech he took great credit to himself for having induced the savages to surrender and come into the agency."

The *Vancouver Independent* of May 26 says: Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., arrived at Washington on May 3, after a very tedious trip across the continent. He is now on duty with the Signal Corps at Fort Myer.... The Department Commander, Gen. Frank Wheaton, and Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st Cav., Depot Q. M. at Vancouver, departed this morning for the upper Columbia country, on public business.... Sergt. Major Richmond, 1st Cav., recently discharged, who distinguished himself during the Bannock campaign, was recently declared insane and sent to the Washington Territory asylum at Steilacoom.... The board for the examination of candidates for 2d lieutenant's commissions at Vancouver Barracks has finished its labors and adjourned. The candidates examined have been ordered to return to their posts of duty.... Lieut. T. W. Symons, Engineer Corps, and party, left this morning for the Spokane country. At Ainsworth Lieut. Wm. S. Scott, 1st Cav., will join the party to remain with it during the season of its labors in the field.... Dr. John McCarty, Chaplain U. S. A., retired, formerly stationed at Fort Vancouver, died at his residence in Washington a few days since. Many friends remember him kindly, and place his name upon the tablets of memory.... Information has been received at Hdqrs. of the promotion of Col. Edwin C. Mason, Maj. 21st Inf., to Lieut.-Col. 4th Inf. Many friends congratulated

late Col. Mason on this step upwards... The 1st Cav. Band paid a visit to Vancouver Barracks last Friday, and at 4:30 P. M. gave an open air concert in the music stand of the parade ground. The programme was fine, and well rendered. The band proceeded to Fort Walla Walla, its station, on the succeeding day... Major J. A. Kress, of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. F. J. Patten, 21st Inf., left Boise City on the 9th inst. under orders to proceed to the Wood River country and to explore the country, and report to Department Headquarters on the climate, mineralogy, geology, and general resources of that country. The Boise *Stat sman* says they took six mounted soldiers and six pack animals, and will be absent a month, and possibly forty days.

THERE were recently found in Louisiana five Army muskets said to have been stacked by their Federal owners seventeen years ago when surprised by the Confederates. One of them is said to have been recognized by its former owner by means of a private mark.

GEN. GRANT arrived at St. Louis, June 7, from New Orleans. With regard to his stolen badges and medals recently recovered at Texarkana he said he supposed they had been left behind at Chicago, and had no idea how they came into the hands of the persons arrested for stealing them. He expressed his willingness to remain at St. Louis to prosecute the thieves, but was anxious to get to New York.

CAPT. ROBERT HARDIE, the last survivor in Maryland of the Dartmoor Prison massacre, celebrated his golden wedding June 7, at the family residence, No. 208 Fulton avenue, Baltimore. The aged couple were surrounded by their children, grandchildren, nieces, nephew, and a host of relatives and friends. Numerous presents in gold were made to them. Capt. Hardie is in his eighty-third year and his wife is about thirteen years his junior. They have four children now living and seven grandchildren. One of their sons (Robert Hardie) was a well known Confederate, who died since the war, and another son (David Hardie) is said to be serving in the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER GORRINGE, having declined the appointment tendered to him of street cleaning commissioner for New York, has given hints of what he would have done had he accepted. A New York paper says: "His plan to burn the garbage in floating furnaces promises to stop the destruction of New York Harbor by the dumping of vast quantities of refuse into it year after year, and such an achievement would be even more gratifying than the prevention of snow blockades by his ingenious device for watering tanks. When the man who demonstrated his possession of a remarkable combination of ingenuity and executive ability by the removal of the obelisk from Egypt to Central Park gives an opinion, his words mean something. Therefore the people of New York will have a profound sense of loss when they understand that he believes himself able to make the sanitary condition of this city almost perfect, and then remember that unwise legislation has prevented his doing it. In losing him New York has probably lost a better man than she will again find to give us clean streets. But although lost to us he is not lost to the nation, and the qualities he possesses will secure him high distinction, whether he enters civil service or remains an officer of the Navy."

THE *Arizona Star* says: A reception was given Miss Willcox at Fort Lowell, Thursday night, May 19, and was a grand success. After the regular dancing a most elegant supper was served up in the genuine style, only known at Fort Lowell. Then came the "German." The favors given to the guests were very beautiful and costly. In one figure imported birds were distributed; in another morocco knapsacks; the next favor were fans of ingenious construction; then helmets were supplied; in another small wooden toy slippers were pinned on the happy recipients; blank cartidges, rosettes of various shapes, lyres, stars, butterflies, paper caps, and various ornaments were given to the different partners. Perhaps the most attractive of the figures was the tournament, in which Mr. Tenney and Mr. Dean were, by selection, the first contestants with small swords and foils. In the second contest Lieut. Kerr was selected by one side and Lieut. Abbott by the other. Lieut. Abbott received a thrust and a white spot fell on the right breast of his broadcloth, and lost the favors, Lieut. Kerr's side dancing and receiving the favors from the ladies.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES M. WHITTEMORE, Ordnance Department, leaves Washington on Saturday for temporary duty as member of the Ordnance Board to be assembled at Rock Island, Ill.

SURGEON C. R. GREENLEAF, U. S. A., en route for Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, arrived at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, and took passage on the boat that left there May 31, but owing to the serious illness of his daughter, who accompanied him, was obliged to disembark, and now remains at Bismarck awaiting the arrival of another boat. Recent despatches to the Doctor's friends in Washington announce an improvement in his daughter's health, and she is now considered out of danger.

THE *Bismarck Tribune*, of May 29, giving an account of the arrival of the Indians from Fort Buford, says: "Gaul is non-committal about the Custer massacre. It has been said of him that he killed Gen. Custer, but this he denies. During that memorable fight Gaul was second in command. He held the banner of retreat. He kept a safe passageway open for his comrades should they be worsted in the battle. 'You can go out and kill those blue coats,' said Gaul at the outset of the charge, 'but there will be more to follow. White men are too many. They come from the clouds like rain and more will follow those you kill.' Gaul has been a thoroughbred Indian. Whenever he has fought, it has

been with determination and the whites he has killed run well up towards the hundreds. A braver Indian never lived. Once he was pinioned to the ground with two bayonets, after first receiving two shots, and left for dead. His wonderful vitality survived and struggled with success for liberty. He made his escape and has, until his recent surrender, added yearly golden laurels to his reputation as a hair lifter. Besides Gaul on the steamer *Helena* is Black Moon and Fool Heart, son of Lame Deer. Scout Allison also accompanied the surrendered Sioux, as interpreter. Mr. Allison has had a hard winter. He has been back and forth during the blizzards from Buford to Sitting Bull's Camp, and has worked like a hero for the Government in his efforts to induce the savages to surrender. Gaul will not shake hands with any one who wears a glove, without the glove is first removed. 'Flesh to flesh' is his motto. Several ladies had a practical demonstration of this yesterday. The *Far West* had on a small brass piece to pepper the Indians with, should they attempt to run away. A papoose fell overboard off the *Far West* at Berthold, and its mother jumped in after it. Neither have since been seen. Dominoes is one of the leading gambling games among the Indians, and little parties were noticed on the hurricane decks of the steamers. One was seen to have twenty-four rings on his hands which he had won. The huge bonnet which Running Antelope wore belongs to Capt. Clifford, 7th Infantry. It was presented to him by Son-of-the-Stars, and is a beautiful display of Indian genius and Eagle feathers. These bonnets are never worn except in time of war or upon state occasions."

COMMODORE C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., is to be a member of the Geographical Congress which meets at Venice in September next.

MESSES, JAMES R. OSGOOD and Co. publish in handsome form the "Campaign of Chancellorsville," by Captain Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. Army. It is an intelligent and candid review of a much disputed battle, which is deserving of a much more extended notice than we can give it this week.

THE *New York Times* says: "The veterans of the Mexican war are getting up a subscription to place a monument over the graves of their dead comrades in Greenwood. No stone at present marks the spot where they lie buried. The movement was inaugurated on Decoration Day, when they paraded 40 strong under the command of Marshal Chas. J. Murphy, and carried the colors of the New York regiments which served in Mexico. Among the paraders were Col. Patten, U. S. A., poet of Gen. Scott's army; Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, U. S. A., Gen. Pinto, and other officers of distinction. Gen. Gibson, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Wadsworth, pronounced a special oration at the cemetery. The veterans have a bill pending in Congress to pension the survivors among them."

COL. TOUBETLOTTE, of Gen. Sherman's staff, has sailed for home after an absence in Europe of more than a year.

ADMIRAL and Mrs. John Rodgers and their family are greatly enjoying their sojourn in the quaint and beautifully situated mansion on the site of the new Naval Observatory, about a mile beyond Georgetown, on the Heights. This roomy and picturesque stone house greatly resembles an English country residence, and will be retained after the new observatory is built as the dwelling of the officer in command. Admiral Rodgers removed there last month to escape the malaria at the old observatory. Miss Rachel Sherman is now travelling with Gen. and Mrs. Schofield in England and Scotland, having left ex-Secretary Evarts's party after they went to London. Miss Sherman will probably return in October.—*Washington Star*.

AN organization of ex-Confederate soldiers has been effected at Chattanooga: Col. J. B. Cooke, president; D. M. Key and Capt. J. A. Caldwell, vice-presidents; Major G. C. Conner, secretary. Every ex-Confederate soldier in this vicinity, approached on the subject, has become a member of the organization, the purpose of which is to tender a reception to the Army of the Cumberland, which has a reunion in this city next September—the first time the society has met in the South. It is the programme of the ex-Confederate soldiers to have present on the occasion the most prominent of the living Confederate generals and several thousand ex-Confederate soldiers, representing every State in the late Rebellion. The citizen soldiers of the South are to be invited, and many regiments will be here. The formal reception will take place either on the battle fields of Chattanooga or at the National Cemetery.

2D LIEUT. W. C. BUTTLER, 3d Infantry, returning from D. service to his station, registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Mo.

A PROPOSITION having been mooted to celebrate the 4th of July next on the military reservation at Fort Riley, Kas., by citizens, in such manner as to indicate that the occasion was to be made a grand spree, a protest was sent to General Pope, who in a letter of May 31 to Mr. Albert Griffin, editor of the *Manhattan Nationalist*, said:

I had anticipated that some such transaction as you report concerning Fort Riley might, at some time occur, and I have been waiting for the first act in this direction to interpose my authority. Orders will be issued at once to prohibit the sale of any spirituous liquors whatever, to any citizen within the limits of the military reservations in this State and confining the sales to men in the military service to such articles of the kind as are allowed by orders of the War Department for their sole use. I am obliged to you for calling my attention to the particular case which you mention, as I am as unwilling as you are, that such an indignity should be put upon the State of Kansas as would be implied by the fact that Army soldiers within the limits of the State are permitted to sell to the citizens of the State, articles, the sale of which is everywhere prohibited by the State laws. In no respect shall the military reservations in this State be made places in which to violate or evade the laws of the State.

The editor, in commenting upon Gen. Pope's letter, says:

"Very few, even of those who want to drink, will disapprove of the order announced, and at least nine-tenths of the people of Kansas will thank Gen. Pope for his just and manly stand. It is especially fortunate that the order comes just as it does, for arrangements were being made to get fifteen or twenty thousand drinking men and women together on the reservation, on the 4th of July next, ostensibly to celebrate that day. What would have happened it is not difficult to guess."

PREPARATIONS are being made for a large meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis next week. On Tuesday evening, June 14, the National Council of Administration will meet, after which Governor Porter will give a reception to visiting members. Wednesday will be devoted to a business session, and in the evening a reception will be given.

At the stated business meeting of the Loyal Legion for Illinois, held in the Tremont House Club-room, Chicago, Wednesday evening, June 1st, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and duly installed: Commander, Lt. Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Sen. Vice Comdr., Col. J. Mason Loomis, late U. S. Vols.; Jun. Vice Comdr., Lt. Col. and Brvt. Brig. Gen. W. E. Strong, late U. S. Vols.; Recorder, Capt. Richard Robins, late U. S. A.; Registrar, Major William E. Furness, late U. S. Vols.; Treasurer, 1st Lieut. T. C. Edwards, late U. S. Vols.; Chancellor, Capt. and Brvt. Lieut. Col. Taylor P. Rundlet, late U. S. Vols.; Chaplain, Chaplain Arthur Edwards, late U. S. Vols.; Council, Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Davis, late U. S. Vols.; Paymaster Horatio L. Waite, late U. S. N.; Capt. Francis Morgan, late U. S. Vols.; Capt. David H. Gile, late U. S. Vols.; Capt. John C. Neely, late U. S. Vols. Lieut. Col. Arba N. Waterman, late of the 100th Ill. Infantry Vols., was duly elected a companion.

GENERAL AND MRS. G. K. WARREN, U. S. A., were amongst the guests at the marriage of Mr. Marquand to Miss Ogston, which took place at Newport, R. I., June 8. The bride was given away by her uncle, Hon. G. M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BEST, 1st U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Preble, officiated as an usher at the marriage of Mr. Peirce to Miss José, which took place at Portland, Me., June 2. The wedding is described as a brilliant and fashionable event.

It is not often that a more tender and touching tribute is paid by a general to a private soldier than that which Gen. Henry J. Hunt paid to the remains of Private W. F. Barwick, of Battery M, 5th Artillery, who was mortally wounded, by accident, during rifle practice near McPherson Barracks, on Friday. He returned from Florida yesterday noon, just as the funeral escort was bringing Private Barwick's remains to the depot, yet travel stained and weary as he was, he joined Chaplain Wills in the procession and marched to the cars. There, with hat in hand, he bowed his venerable head in respect to the unfortunate soldier whose lifeless body was being placed on the train to be carried to his home at Sandersville for burial among his kindred. In conversation with Major Sidney Herbert at the depot, Gen. Hunt expressed deep regret at the occurrence of the sad accident, and offered his heartfelt sympathy to the stricken family and friends. During his long service in the South Gen. Hunt has ever won the warmest welcome and the sincerest respect from our people, and this touching tribute to a Southern soldier will add greatly to the love they bear him.—*Atlanta Post-Appeal*, June 6.

THE widow of Lieut.-Commander William B. Cushing, who blew up the rebel ram *Albatross*, at Plymouth, N. C., in 1864, has erected in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, a handsome monument to his memory and that of his two brothers, who fell in the service of the Government—one at Gettysburg, and the other in an Indian fight in Arizona.

A VERY large party of young ladies with their chaperones have gone to Annapolis to remain until after the ball next week at the Naval Academy. There was a programme arranged for hops and other festivities for a week in advance of the ball. Miss Cogswell and General Haines's daughter were among the young girls in the party. The brother of the latter will be one of the graduates. General Haines, who is still at his brother's home in Boston, with his wife, is improving in health.—*Washington Star*.

THE *Post-Appeal*, of Atlanta, Ga., of June 6, says: Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, of the 2d Artillery, who is an Atlanta boy, and brother of Lieut. George S. Hoyle, of the 1st Cavalry, is at Hot Springs with his wife... Captain John R. Maginnis, and Lieut. Daniel Morgan Taylor (descendant of General Daniel Morgan, the hero of Cowpens), of the Ordnance Department, are to be examined for promotion on the 14th at Rock Island Arsenal... Gen. Henry J. Hunt, the present commander of the Department of the South, reached Atlanta yesterday noon from a tour of inspection to St. Augustine, Tampa, and Key West, Fla., and other points, and looks much improved by his trip. After attending to some official business at McPherson Barracks, he will leave for Washington, D. C., and thence to his post at Newport Barracks, Ky.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD and a small party paid a visit to Fort Monroe, June 5, on the *Despatch*, and arrived just in time for "guard mount." In the afternoon, accompanied by General Getty, they inspected the Soldiers' Home, near Hampton. From there the party proceeded to the Hampton Normal School and were shown through the buildings and grounds by General Armstrong. The National Cemetery, located within the grounds, was next visited. Services were being held in Bethesda Chapel and the party entered and remained. At the conclusion of the services the President made a short and appropriate address to the students. At 5

P. M. the *Despatch* got under way and, after sailing around the fleet, proceeded on its return trip. The yards of each vessel, including the German schoolship *Nympha*, were manned and three cheers were given as the *Despatch* passed. The *Despatch* arrived at Washington on the morning of June 6.

COMMANDER G. H. WADLEIGH, stationed at Portsmouth Navy-yard and recently ordered to command the United States steamer *Alliance*, in search of the *Jeannette*, left Portsmouth, June 7.

MAJOR NICHOLSON, U. S. M. C., has been directed to inspect the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Annapolis.

THE Marine Hospital Service will soon issue a "Hand-book to the Ship's Medicine Chest," similar to the book issued by the London Board of Trade entitled "Ship Captain's Medical Guide." The book will be furnished to all registered vessels. The suicide of Baron von Uchatius is attributed to a difficulty in regard to some bronze guns which he was making for the Austrian government. The secret of his steel bronze invention does not die with him, as he imparted it to his son-in-law.

CAPT. GEORGE M. WHEELER, U. S. A., the well-known explorer of our western territories, is to represent the U. S. Government at the International Congress of Geographers, to be held in Venice next September. He has already sailed for Europe.

THE Army Aid Society numbered as high as 736 members, but the recent death of four members and the withdrawal of one leave the present number at 731. The late Lieut. Winchester was not a member of the Army Aid Society.

THE Commencement season of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, which closed June 9, was the most brilliant yet celebrated.

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HOPE, G. C. B., is dead. He was born in Edinburgh in 1808.

COMMANDANT LICHTENSTEIN, of President Grévy's military household, will represent M. Grévy at Yorktown in October.

AMONG the passengers on the *Cimbric*, for Hamburg, June 9, were Commodore C. H. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin. The American Association of the Red Cross met in Washington, June 9, and elected the following officers: Miss Clara Barton, President; Judge Wm. Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, 1st Vice-President; Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, Vice-President, for the Dist. of Columbia; A. S. Solomons, Treasurer, and George Kennan, Secretary. The executive board includes among others, Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U. S. A.

COLUMBIA'S *United Service* for June contains the following: "Sir Garnet Wolseley's Speech on the Army," by Lieut.-Col. W. W. Knollys; "H. M. S. *Resolute*," "Nominal Roll of Our War Veterans," compiled by Lieut.-Gen. T. E. Knox, C. B.; "The Laws of War," "England Blockaded," by E. E. Antrobus; "Field Marshal Conway," "Mr. Childers and the Army of the Future," conclusion of "A Bad End," and the usual editorial notes.

THE National reunion of soldiers, which takes place in Cincinnati September 14th, 15th and 16th, promises to be the largest gathering of ex-soldiers that has occurred since the war.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR R. C. DEAN, of the Navy, is reported as suffering from rheumatic gout, and, with the advice of his medical attendant, will apply for permission to go to Carlsbad, Germany.

ON the final adjournment of the Whittaker Court, Colonel J. M. Brannan, 4th U. S. Artillery, will avail himself of a six months' sick leave before joining his regiment in the Military Division of the Pacific.

GEN. JUSTUS I. MCCARTY, a native of Rhode Island, died in Washington, Wednesday, June 8, aged 66 years. General McCarty entered the Army in 1846 as Major of the 16th Infantry, and served until the regiment was disbanded after the Mexican war, when he settled in the newly acquired Territory of New Mexico, remaining there for several years. He afterwards engaged in business as a broker in New York City until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he returned to Rhode Island and was appointed colonel of one of the regiments from that State. He was afterward promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, but failing of confirmation by the Senate he retired from active service, and settled in Washington, where he continued to reside until his death. He leaves one son, Passed Assistant Surgeon Rufus H. McCarty, U. S. Navy, who is now on duty on the Pacific Coast.

AMONG the officers in Washington this last week were Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, Paymaster C. F. Guild, Capt. Jas. E. Jonett, Midshipman Sturdivant, Commander Harrington, Capt. Cochrane of the M. Corps, Asst. Paymaster Martin, Lieut. Perkins.

LIEUT. TANNER arrived at Washington, on Thursday, in the *Fish Hawk*, from an arduous cruise in southern waters.

PAY DIRECTOR JAMES FULTON, now at the Navy Pay-office, San Francisco, is strongly recommended by many prominent persons to succeed Pay Director Cutter as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

REAR ADMIRAL NICHOLS reported on Monday as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, but returned the same day to New York to close up light-house matters. Commander George C. Remy, by appointment of the President, is acting Chief of the Board.

A report has reached Fort McLeod that a fight took place on the Plains near Fort Walsh between Blackfeet and Cree Indians, and that sixteen of the latter were scalped. The trouble was caused by the Crees stealing horses belonging to the Blackfeet.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE annual exercises at this institution have passed off successfully this week. On the 7th, the Board of Visitors witnessed practical exercises of the cadets at the Steam Engineering Building, the great engine in that department being worked. Preparations had been made for a sham battle at the Government farm, but it was prevented by rain.

On the 8th, the exercises consisted of practical gunnery and practical seamanship. The *Nantucket* took the cadet midshipmen of the first class and cadet engineers out into the bay, where they practised with shells and solid shot weighing four hundred pounds at a target 1,200 yards distant. The Board of Visitors were on the *Nantucket* during the firing.

On the evening of the 9th, the Board attended a meeting of the Naval Institute in the Department of Chemistry, etc. Commodore Simpson read a paper entitled "A Proposed Armament for the Navy." Rear-Admiral Rodgers, who was in the chair, and Commander Robeson discussed the paper. The Board also held a meeting at which the reports of the sub-committees were handed in, and engaged in preparing its final report. The *Despatch*, with Secretary Hunt and party aboard, arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock, but did not disembark until 11 A. M. Preparations had been made to give the Secretary a handsome naval reception, but the rain-storm prevented. Admiral Balch and Commander McNair were present to receive the Secretary, and the *Sanlee* gave a salute. He was driven to Admiral Balch's residence.

The standing of the graduates has been ascertained this year earlier than usual. The highest multiple obtained during the whole course of four years at the Academy is 760. To be ranked among the "stars" of the class the Cadet must obtain 85 per cent. of this multiple. The following are the stars and the multiple they obtained:

1. John L. Schock, of Pennsylvania.....707.74
2. Joseph J. Woodward, at large.....680.89
3. John H. Linnard, of Pennsylvania.....675.68
4. John A. Hoogewerf, at large.....667.23
5. John L. Rees, of Michigan.....654.16
6. Francis E. Sutton, of New York.....654.16
7. Robert B. Dashiell, at large.....649.23

The remainder of the class of Cadet Midshipmen, in the order of merit, stands as follows:

8. Fred'k C. Rider, R. I.
9. Harry K. White, Dak.
10. Lincoln Karmay, Pa.
11. E. E. Capehart, Ohio.
12. E. Carroll, at large.
13. H. Eldridge, at large.
14. Tasuka Sorata, Japan.
15. Frank E. Bunts, Ohio.
16. C. B. Lauchheimer, Md.
17. R. P. Forsyth, N. Y.
18. Wm. H. Stanton, Del.
19. Chas. H. Doyen, N. H.
20. J. E. Mahoney, Mass.
21. Henry B. Wilson, N. J.
22. H. B. Andrews, Mich.
23. Felix H. Hunnicke, Mo.
24. Franklin J. Moses, S. C.
25. Gilbert Wilkes, Utah.
26. Sotolishi U. In, Japan.
27. H. C. Haines, at large.
28. Geo. P. Blow, Virginia.
29. George Barnett, Wis.
30. Con. M. Perkins, Ga.
31. Wm. F. Flournoy, La.
32. Fred. W. Smiles, Ohio.
33. J. H. Colwell, at large.
34. H. L. Ballentine, Tenn.
35. Geo. Clark, Illinois.
36. W. M. Robinson, at large.
37. Guy M. Buck, Maine.
38. Samuel Bryan, Md.
39. John W. Weeks, N. H.
40. E. H. Harrison, at large.
41. Chas. P. George, Ill.
42. O. E. Weller, Md.
43. H. R. Cohen, at large.
44. C. W. Stewart, Illinois.
45. J. A. Kimball, Mass.
46. J. D. Crenshaw, Texas.
47. Ira McKinlin, Penn.
48. R. P. Harris, Maine.
49. R. R. Cockle, Maine.
50. Spencer M. Kase, Ill.
51. David L. Printup, N. Y.
52. A. S. McCrea, at large.
53. Wm. G. Ford, Ark.
54. W. L. Emmet, at large.
55. MacD. Craven, N. Y.
56. Guy G. Rodgers, Tenn.
57. E. M. Harmon, Ohio.
58. M. J. Donnelly, Wis.
59. J. W. Dresser, Minn.
60. S. H. Wright, Mich.
61. B. H. Craig, Missouri.
62. T. H. Matthews, Penn.
63. S. H. Williamson, N. C.
64. A. C. Oliphant, N. J.
65. Zeb. B. Vance, N. C.
66. L. T. McKee, Penn.
67. Daniel Morgan, Ky.

The following are the Cadet Engineers in the order of merit:

1. J. M. Whitham, Illinois.
2. G. Kaemmerling, Ind.
3. Oliver B. Schallenger, Pennsylvania.
4. James E. Byrne, Mass.
5. Frank B. Dowst, Mass.
6. Kennett McAlpine, Va.
7. W. S. Smith, New York.
8. W. T. Webster, N. Y.
9. Lloyd Bankson, Penn.
10. C. H. Mathews, Ohio.
11. D. C. Redgrave, Md.
12. R. Stewart, Jr., Mich.
13. Isaac B. Parsons, Mich.
14. W. W. White, Penn.
15. B. C. Sampson, Illinois.
16. L. B. Perkins, Conn.
17. Charles E. Belden, Ohio.
18. Solon Arnold, Md.
19. Arthur R. Bush, Mass.
20. M. R. Anderson, Mass.
21. Thomas J. Hogan, Ga.

Mr. Schock, who carries off the honors this year is a resident of Pennsylvania, and is just 21 years of age. He has for some time assisted in teaching mathematics at the Academy. The class of Midshipmen has in it two Japanese youths, one of whom was graduated No. 14 and the other No. 26. Both are very good places in a class of 67, and are especially meritorious, as the Japanese had to contend in a language foreign to their own. Gilbert Wilkes is a grandson of the late Admiral Wilkes. Henry C. Haines is a son of Gen. Haines, United States Army.

On Friday morning President Garfield, Admiral Porter, and a party from Washington took the train to Annapolis for the graduating exercises, which were duly carried out. Secretary Hunt was to deliver the diplomas to the graduating class and to return to Washington to-day. The annual graduating ball was to take place Friday night.

THE Attorney-General has given an opinion that officers of the Marine Corps are not subject to examination before promotion. Under this, Captain Houston will be entitled to his commission as a major, in which he was confirmed at the last session of Congress.

"THE Matchmaker" is the title of a work by Beatrice Reynolds, author of "Charles Ancestor" and "Counterparts," two of the remarkable novels of our day. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, are the publishers.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Sailed May 14 from Callao for San Francisco.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Callao, May 10.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Left Yokohama, April 17 for a survey of the Bonin Islands.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At Norfolk, Va. Will be ready about June 15 to leave for the Arctic. Commander Cooper was relieved.

ASHUELOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai, April 10.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. Put in commission at Annapolis, May 14, for the practice cruise with the cadet midshipmen, who will embark about June 10.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (a. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Left the Norfolk yard June 8. Passed Cape Henry at 9 A. M. Thursday, en route to Newport, R. I.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Arrived at Annapolis, June 3.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington. Returned on Monday from a trip to Hampton Roads, with the President, Secretary of the Navy and others, and left Wednesday with the Secretary, Admiral Porter, and others for Annapolis, arriving Thursday morning.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Left Villefranche, May 28, for Cadiz, Lisbon, Vigo, Santander, and Bordeaux. Returning will touch at Tangiers, Gibraltar, Malaga, Almeria, Palma, Tarragona, Valencia, and Barcelona. To be at Villefranche in September.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Arrived at Norfolk, May 30, from Port Royal, S. C., for extensive repairs.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. To leave Valparaiso for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Arrived at Montevideo, March 31.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. John Schouler. Put in commission at Washington, June 6. Going to Annapolis.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Is going to Detroit to participate in the ceremonies, commencing June 23, of the Ex-Prisoners' Association.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOGACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, May 17.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Left London, June 4, on a cruise north as far as Stockholm, and will return to the Mediterranean in September. Goes to Christiansa, Antwerp, and Copenhagen.

The *Nipisic*, on a run from Valencia, Spain, to Villefranche, France, on March 3, full power trial for 6 hours, maintained her speed, 10½ knots, with horse power of 742 boilers, performing exceptionally well. The engine worked smoothly without heating. The Chief Engineer, Smith, says in his report: "I cannot speak in too high terms of the boilers as to their steaming qualities and their freedom from foaming." She is one of the most efficient vessels on that station.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Yokohama, May 17.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Arrived at Mare Island Navy-yard, June 6.

The *Alta California* says: The U. S. steamer *Pensacola*, flagship of the North Pacific Squadron, has arrived in this port from Honolulu, and will proceed to Vallejo. Following are the memoranda: Left Honolulu May 5th; had fine weather but unfavorable winds; went up to 45 deg. north looking for north winds; there got fresh northeast winds; had foggy weather from Cape Mendocino down, with fresh southeast winds—all well on board. On May 8th, Tobias Nelson, ordinary seaman, died; he was a native of Norway, aged 21 years. The following are changes in officers: Lieut. John M. Hawley, vice Lieut. John Garvin, ordered to the *Wachusett*. Lieut.-Commander Hubbard, ex-officer, vice Lieut.-Commander Leary, ordered home. Passed Assistant Engineer L. R. Harvey, vice C. W. Rae, ordered to the *Wachusett*.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Left Hampton Roads, June 7. Going to Newport, R. I.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. John G. Walker. Arrived at Norfolk, May 30, with the *New Hampshire* in tow. Left, June 9, to accompany the *Constitution* to Newport. To remain at Coaster's Island Harbor for awhile, assisting to place buoys in position.

QUINNEBAG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. Left Gibraltar, May 7, for New York, by Southern passage. She ought to arrive at New York about 10th to 15th of June.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. At Yokohama, May 17. Is to be at Panama by Aug. 25, to receive new officers and crew. The *Powhatan* is expected to take out the relief officers and crew to Aspinwall and bring back the others. To sail about 10th to 15th of August.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Went into commission May 30. Dropped down to San Francisco from the yard on June 6. As soon as provisions arrive from the East she will proceed on her cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Left Hampton Roads, June 7, for Newport.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Uruguay, April 30. From Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland, commanding the U. S. flag-ship *Shenandoah*, South Atlantic Station, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated April 30, 1881, at Montevideo, Uruguay:

Sir: The Navy Regulations require that a commanding officer before assuming command of a vessel already in commission should make a thorough inspection of her, and that

if not satisfactory, he should state in what particular it was not so, etc.; this appears to require a report, and I take pleasure in rendering the following, viz.:

I assumed command of this ship on the 2d inst. and since then I have frequently and carefully inspected her in all the departments, and find that she is thoroughly clean, and healthy as a consequence of such cleanliness. The boats, which are the general index of the condition of the ship to which they belong, are in perfect order, and their fittings and maintenance methodically systematized. The Engineer's Department is in the highest condition as regards cleanliness and a proper distribution of labor, as appears from the watch and station bills.

The drills, at general quarters, with great guns, at arming and equipping boats, at fire quarters, and the battalion formation are excellent; at yards and masts and with sails they are good.

The discipline is somewhat mild but firm, and the crew appear cheerful and contented as a consequence.

Every thing about the vessel bears evidence to unremitting labor and to unceasing vigilance and care on the part of those in authority, and I feel a national pride in finding myself in command of a man-of-war as near perfection as the exertion of officers and crew could arrive at, with the armament furnished by the Government.

Rear-Admiral A. Bryson, commanding the station, states: In forwarding this report of Capt. W. A. Kirkland, as to the condition in which he found the *Tennessee*, it is a pleasure to be able to place on the records of the Department the state of the ship, commanded by the late Capt. R. F. R. Lewis, so ably assisted by Lieut.-Comdr. W. S. Dana. The report of Capt. Kirkland is approved in full, and it is a satisfaction to me to be able to state that all of Mr. Dana's best energies have been given, as the executive, to the well being of the vessel.

SPREDDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Left Washington, June 8, for a trip to the Navy-yards.

STANDISH (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Put in commission May 25. Arrived at Annapolis, June 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (s. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Nagasaki, April 10.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs. She is not expected to be ready for service before September.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. S. L. Breese. At New York.

The *Daily American*, of Nashville, Tenn., says: The U. S. steamship *Tennessee*, of the North Atlantic squadron, the flagship of Admiral Wyman, is the finest war steamer in the service, and perhaps without a superior as to the elegance of its appointments and the completeness of its equipment, in the navies of the world. While lying off Fortress Monroe, a few weeks ago, Col. John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate, and other gentlemen from Washington, paid a visit to her, and were very cordially received by her gallant commander, Capt. D. B. Harmony, who, with a seaman's pride, took especial pleasure in conducting his visitors over the magnificent vessel. A suggestion from Col. Burch, that but one thing was wanting to the completeness of her outfit, namely, some appropriate symbol of the coat-of-arms of the State after whom the ship was named, elicited a very prompt and hearty assent from Capt. Harmony, who instantly recognizing the appropriateness of the suggestion, said to Col. Burch that if he would supply him with a design of the coat-of-arms of his State, he would, himself, have it copied for an additional decoration to the ship. When he returned to Washington, Col. Burch, at his own expense, had a handsome painting of the coat-of-arms of Tennessee mounted on a silk ground, and presented it to the flagship through her commander. The contribution was acknowledged in the following graceful communication, which the *American* is permitted by the recipient, to copy for publication:

U. S. F. S. TENNESSEE,
OFF TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NORTH RIVER,
NEW YORK, May 30, 1881.

MY DEAR COL. BURCH: I don't know how to thank you sufficiently for your very beautiful present to the *Tennessee*. Be assured that it will occupy the most prominent place that can be given to it, in remembrance of your kindness and the respect for your good State, our ship's God-mother.

To yourself, we will always owe a debt of gratitude for taking so literally my suggestion, and carrying it out so very handsomely. When you next pay us a visit we will take good care to show you how much we appreciate the gift.

With kindest regards from the Admiral, officers, crew, and myself, believe me, my dear Colonel, very truly yours,

D. B. HARMONY, Captain, U. S. N.

TIOONDEOGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. At Villefranche, May 24. Will remain in the Mediterranean, cruising in the Adriatic, or wherever her services may be required. Health of squadron good. All the vessels rendezvous at Villefranche in September.

Rear-Admiral Howell, commanding flagship *Trenton*, reports as follows:

VILLEFRANCHE, May 17, 1881.

I have the honor to report to the Department the arrival of the flagship and of the U. S. S. *Galena* at this port on the morning of the 15th inst. The *Galena* touched at Bastio (Island of Corsica) on the passage, remaining at that port for ten hours.

The *Nipsic* arrived on the 16th from Gibraltar, being detained there for several days by bad weather.

During the gale at Gibraltar, Commander Casey reports the fouling of the port chain of the *Quinnebaug* and the loss of an anchor. Arrangements have been made for its recovery. All the transfers of men, of paymasters and of ordnance stores, ordered by me to be made between the *Nipsic* and the *Quinnebaug*, were made before the sailing of the latter vessel for the United States.

Under date of May 4, Commander Casey reports as follows: "I have to report that I passed a very dangerous wreck just awash of Cape Trafalgar yesterday forenoon. I picked up a board with the name 'V. A. Zegethoff.' This would lead me to believe it to be an Austrian, and this is confirmed by the reports on shore. Fragments of the wreck were strewn for miles in a N. W. and S. E. direction, some of the pieces being heavy timber and portions of deck. On my arrival I reported the position of the wreck to the authorities at once. This morning I learned from a not very reliable source, that the wreck was an Austrian bark loaded with lumber, which had been run into a few days ago by a Spanish vessel. Had I had known that the *Nipsic* was not here, and that I had ample time, I would have tried to break up the hull with a torpedo, or by firing into it."

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Will probably leave New York on Saturday,

June 11, for St. John's, Newfoundland, Fortune Bay, Miquelon, and Halifax, returning to Hampton Roads by September 20. She will pass a week or ten days in Long Island Sound for target practice and drill, and leave New London for St. John's direct.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. P. Lull. Arrived at San Francisco, May 24, from Honolulu. Getting ready to go to Sitka to relieve the *Jamestown*.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Key West, June 3, and left the next day for Yucatan, to inquire into the seizure of the American bark *Acacia* at Merida.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, &c.

ALARM*, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York.

A board has been ordered to conduct further experiments with the Mallory Steering Propeller, on the *Alarm*. Chief Engineer Isherwood is the President of the board.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

John McBride, a seaman belonging to the receiving ship *Colorado*, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, on a charge of having snatched a watch from John F. O'Connor, on the Bowery. The prisoner, who is a man of splendid appearance, and who wore the uniform of the United States Navy, pleaded guilty. In response to Judge Cowing's questions, McBride said he had never before been in a court. He was drunk, he said, when he committed the theft, and could not tell what had induced him to do it. The prisoner's statement made an impression on Judge Cowing, who said he would send for some of the officers of the *Colorado* and inquire into the prisoner's character, with the view of exercising clemency if the case was a deserving one. McBride was remanded to the Tombs.—N. Y. Times, June 10.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 23 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jonett. Navy-yard, Norfolk.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIO*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajazz*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmits; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manassas*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

LIEUT. CLIFFORD H. WEST will act as executive of the *Alliance* during her cruise, in consequence of the transfer of Lieut. George E. Ide to the Naval Hospital for medical treatment.

CHIEF ENGINEER WM. B. BROOKS has been appointed senior member, and Chief Engineer Wm. W. Dungan member of a board for the purpose of examining a steam riveting machine at the Providence Locomotive Works.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD T. NICHOLS arrived in Washington June 3, and assumed the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks on the next day, relieving Capt. R. L. Law.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR THEODORE D. WILSON informs the *Nautical Gazette* "that the Engineering Department of the Navy had nothing to do with the planning or construction of the ventilating apparatus of any vessel of the Navy, beyond furnishing the exhaust fans and making the necessary steam connections." Mr. Wilson says: "The plan of ventilating the U. S. S. *Lancaster*, by propulsion and exhaustion through a series of ventiducts specially adapted to the requirements of that vessel, was drawn up in my office, without any consultation with the Engineering Department of the Navy, and is in nowise 'the Mechanical Ventilating Apparatus of Past Asst. Engineer Baird.' The important and essential alteration in the main inlet, to which your attention has been called, consisted in running up the main inlets forward, from the gun to the spar deck of the vessel, and fitting them with revolving cowls instead of running them out of the side and fitting them with horizontal ones, as in the *Richmond*. The ventilating arrangement of the *Lancaster* has been thoroughly examined by the 'Board of Inspection,' of which Commodore A. C. Rhind is President, and has been reported upon in very flattering terms to the Admiral of the Navy. . . . The combined method by propulsion and exhaustion that I have adapted to the U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, has long been successfully used in twenty-seven of the largest insane hospitals in this country, and this method is now declared by sanitarians to be the most thorough and perfect system of ventilation."

THE Austrian training ship *Fasana* arrived off League Island June 2. She has midshipmen and boys on board.

THE *Dessoug*, in which Lieut.-Commander Gorringer conveyed the obelisk from Egypt to America, has been purchased from Mr. William H. Vanderbilt by the Southern Transportation Company for \$58,000.

THE Norfolk *Landmark*, of June 7, says: Orders have been received to dock the *New Hampshire* and place her bottom in good condition and furnish such spars as will be necessary to enable her to make the voyage to Newport, R. I. She will also be furnished with all the necessary stores. . . . The *Ponchartraine* expects to leave the yard to-day, with the *Constitution* in tow, for Newport, if the weather is favorable. . . . There are now eighty-three patients, six officers, under treatment at the Naval Hospital. . . . The *Speedwell*, Commander A. G. Kellogg, left the Washington Navy-yard yesterday for a trip to the several Navy-yards along the Atlantic coast, touching at Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk, with a heavy list of freight for the different Navy-yards. The same paper, of June 4, had said: The *Alliance* is being overhauled generally and quite a number of repairs made all over the ship, including the masts and spars. The

machinists of Steam Engineering took off her propeller yesterday for the purpose of adjusting her stern bearings. She will hardly be able to leave the yard on the 10th as ordered. . . . The *Constitution* will leave the yard on Tuesday next for Newport. Her repairs here are only partial and will be completed at Newport. The Construction Department has put a new spar deck cabin on her, caulked her spar deck and made such other repairs as are necessary to enable the ship to make the trip safely. Her heaters have also been overhauled. The Constructor had orders from Washington to build a new cabin on the gun-deck, but the time will not admit of it. . . . The *Kearny* is having some caulking done and receiving some other repairs. . . . The officers of the *Wyoming* have all left for their homes. The crew was paid off here for the three years' cruise. . . . The *Standish* and *Mayflower* will be here in about ten days with the cadet engineers to examine and study the shops of the Steam Engineering Department. . . . The apprentices of the training ships *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* will be inspected and exercised by Admiral Porter during his stay at Old Point. Admiral Porter is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and will remain two or three weeks at the Point.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 6.—Commander Norman H. Farquhar, to the Naval Academy on the 10th of June.

Ensign John T. Newton, to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

Assistant Engineer Wm. C. Eaton, to examination for motion.

JUNE 7.—Master Wm. P. Conway, to examination for promotion.

JUNE 8.—Lieut. Chapman C. Todd, Mate Jas. W. Baxter, Carpenter Wm. W. Richardson, and Sailmaker William Cuddy, to the Wyoming.

Midshipman Albert W. Grant, to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, to the receiving ship *Passaic*.

Gunner Thomas P. Venable to the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 23d of June.

JUNE 10.—Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Isherwood, as President, and Chief Engineers Theodore Zeller and George W. Magee, Passed Assistant Engineers B. C. Gowing, James H. Chasmar, George S. Gates, George Cowie, Jr., and Assistant Engineer Wilmer O. Chisman, as members of a board for the trial of the machinery of the *Alarm*, to meet in New York city June 15.

DETACHED.

JUNE 3.—Commander Philip H. Cooper, from the command of the *Alliance*, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander James D. Graham, from the command of the receiving ship *Passaic*, and ordered to command the *Alliance*.

JUNE 4.—Master Oren E. Lasher, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to the *Alliance*.

JUNE 6.—Commander G. H. Wadleigh, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the *Alliance*.

Commander Yates Sterling, from the command of the receiving ship *Passaic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. G. Berry, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the *Despatch* on the 7th of June.

Lieutenant Jas. D. J. Kelly, from the *Despatch* on the 7th of June, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Master E. B. Underwood from the *Yantic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

Assistant Paymaster John R. Martin, from duty in connection with the practice ship *Dale*, and ordered to duty on board that vessel.

JUNE 7.—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers, from duty as Chief of Bureau of Ordnance on the 30th of June, and ordered to special duty in Europe for an examination and report upon the naval ordnance and torpedo system of European nations.

Master Chauncey Thomas has been granted leave of absence until July 8, and on its expiration detached from the Nautical Almanac Office and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 8.—Lieutenant-Commander N. M. Dyer, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered as executive of the *Tennessee* on the 15th of June.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris, from the *Tennessee* on the 15th of June, and granted three months leave.

Ensign James T. Smith, from the *New Hampshire* and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty connected with the machinery of the *Brooklyn*.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Bailie, from the receiving ship *Passaic*, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Gunner John J. Walsh, from the *Pensacola* on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 9.—Captain Oscar F. Stanton, from the command of the training ship *Constitution* on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Edwin M. Shepard, from the Naval Academy on the 10th of June, and ordered to command the training ship *Constitution*.

JUNE 10.—Midshipman H. W. Harrison, from the *Alliance*, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore George M. Ransom, commandant of the Navy-yard, New York, for three weeks from June 10.

To Lieutenant Samuel L. Graham, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from June 15.

To Lieutenant George A. Merriam, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from June 6.

To Master Julius C. Freeman, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from June 15.

To Master Lucien Young, attached to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, for one month.

To Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, attached to the Naval Academy, for one month.

To Carpenter John L. Davis for three months from June 6.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Ensign Wm. H. Masser (retired list), at present at Naples, Italy, has been extended one year.

REVOKED.

The orders of Commander James D. Graham to command the *Alliance*, and to remain temporarily in command of the *Passaic*.

MARINE CORPS.

Major Augustus S. Nicholson has been ordered on an inspection tour to the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa., and Annapolis, Md.

Leave of absence has been granted to First Lieutenant Jas. M. T. Young for thirty days from June 14.

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ROOM FOR MERIT.

WITH the advent of a new administration comes the
renewed hope to the Army and the Navy that a
worthier spirit may control in their counsels, and some
higher stimulus be offered to their effort than that of the
sordid self-seeking in which assurance counts for more
than talent, and personal and political influence than patri-
otic service. That any branch of the public service should
ever be wholly rid of the influence of the meaner mo-
tives is too much to expect, but it seems to us, viewing
the services from an experience with them of nearly
eighteen years, covering the administration of ten Secre-
taries in the War Department and six in the Navy De-
partment, that craft and assurance have of late been
gaining more than their fair share of influence, especi-
ally in the Navy. Whatever good may be said of the
administrations of Secretaries Borie, Robeson, and
Thompson, it cannot be contended that they did any-
thing to elevate or even to maintain the moral tone of the
Navy. Making due allowance for the relaxation of
moral fibre, as well as of discipline, which followed the
strain of a great war, the era of the Secretaries named
is not one the Navy will look back upon with pride.

The era which preceded theirs was a grand one. Of
selfishness and degrading ambition there was not less,
but the Country had sore need of its purest and best,
and in the fires of patriotism which burned so fiercely
in those five memorable years character was tested as it
will not soon be tested again. Shams and humbugs
could not long endure the blazing light of a Nation's
scrutiny, and disappeared one after another from the
foremost seats into which they had thrust themselves, to
give place to those whose capacity to do the nation's
will had been tried by some better test than that of their
own assurance. How otherwise could such a noble
figure as that of Farragut have presented itself to the
world as the foremost one of our Navy? What oppor-
tunity would such a man as he have had in a period
where brazen assurance would have been held at an
equal valuation with the pure gold of honest character?
We are not hero worshippers. No man is complete; no
man perfect, but to us, who knew Farragut, his name
stands as the expression of that simple devotion to duty,
which we most of all wish to see encouraged in our
Navy, as well as in its sister service. Let Mr. Hunt
be assured that the spirit of its noblest days survives
in the Navy. It needs only to be appealed to and it
will respond with an earnestness which will teach those
who struggle in the corridors of the Navy Department
for selfish precedence that their day is past; that if
officers are to be classified according to their ability to
subsidize influence or "crook the pregnant hinges of
the knee that thrift may follow fawning," it will not be
those who excel in these arts who will have the prefer-
ence. We make our application more particularly to
the naval service, for observation has convinced us that
the demoralization we refer to has extended further here
than in the Army. The organization of the Navy De-
partment is one that so divides responsibility as to en-
courage the growth of a condition of things somewhat
analogous to that which is seen in the city of New York,
with its hydra-headed system of government by com-
missions.

Secretary Hunt can do very much, with the help of
the President, to introduce a better order, and those
who know him have great hope that he will do so. He
has qualities that the better sentiment of our Navy is
quick to recognize. He is a gentleman, for one thing,
in feeling as well as education, and has the natural
antipathy to crooked methods, which belongs to that
character. Let him not tire in the struggle with self-
seeking, nor forget that silent element in our naval ser-
vice, which is not less worthy of recognition, because
its voice is not heard in the clamorous outcry for place
and preferment, which frets the life of President and
Cabinet officers, and subjects them to the constant dan-
ger of forgetting the existence of those better elements
in human nature, to which it is their duty to appeal if
they would elevate the tone of the public service and
save us from the demoralization, which must inevita-
bly result from encouragement given to place seekers in
the Army and Navy.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON THE GREAT WAR.

The historical work of Jefferson Davis, entitled
"The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government,"
has at length been printed by the Appletons, and is now
in course of distribution. It consists of two large
volumes, containing about 1,600 pages, and covering the
history of the secession movement, from Mr. Davis's
point of view. It need hardly be said that Mr. Davis
defends the idea for which the South fought, and finds
nothing whatever in the fact of the failure of secession
to diminish its claim to be regarded as a lawful remedy
for supposed grievances among the States. He inclines
to think that Senator Douglas was largely responsible for
the election of President Lincoln, by refusing to enter
into any compromise for the concentration of Demo-
cratic votes against Mr. Lincoln. In justice to Mr.
Davis, however, this closing passage of his book must
be quoted:

In asserting the right of secession it has not been my wish
to incite to its exercise. I recognize the fact that the war
showed it to be impracticable, but this did not prove it to be
wrong, and now that it may not be again attempted, and that
union may promote the general welfare, it is needful that the
truth, the whole truth, should be known, so that crimination
and recrimination may forever cease, and then on the basis
of fraternity and faithful regard for the rights of the States
there may be written on the arch of the Union *est eo perpetua*.

The first paragraph of Mr. Davis's book says: "The
object of this work has been from historical data to
show that the Southern States had rightfully the power
to withdraw from a Union into which they had, as
sovereign communities, voluntarily entered; that the
denial of that right was a violation of the letter and
spirit of the compact between the States; and that the
war waged by the Federal Government against the se-
ceding States was in disregard of the limitations of the
Constitution, and destructive of the principles of the
Declaration of Independence." The first sentence of

his introduction is as follows: "A duty to my countrymen; to the memory of those who died in defence of a cause consecrated by inheritance, as well as sustained by conviction; and to those who, perhaps less fortunate, staked all, and lost all, save life and honor, in its behalf, has impelled me to attempt the vindication of their cause and conduct." On page 428 of Vol. I., we find a passage which indicates very clearly why Mr. Davis had much confidence in certain of his generals, little in others. He says: "General Price possessed an extraordinary power to secure the personal attachment of his troops, and to inspire them with a confidence which served in no small degree as a substitute for more thorough training. His own enthusiasm and entire devotion to the cause he served were infused throughout his followers, and made them all their country's own. To Lord Wellington has been attributed the remark that he did not want zeal in a soldier, and to Napoleon the apothegm that Providence is on the side of the heavy battalions. Zeal was often times our main dependence, and on many a hard fought field served to drive our small battalions, like a wedge, through the serried ranks of the enemy."

In dealing with the military history of the Rebellion, it is easy to see that Mr. Davis sympathizes very strongly with Albert Sydney Johnston, whom he evidently regarded as the most promising of the Confederate commanders. He also expresses great satisfaction with Stonewall Jackson. Gen. J. E. Johnston excites his animosity. He evidently thinks well of the skill shown by Gen. McClellan in his conduct of the seven days' Peninsular battles, and also of Gen. Grant's boldness and success in withdrawing from the North Anna in the face of Lee. But he never fails to mention Lee with respect, though hardly with the enthusiasm inspired by A. S. Johnston and Jackson. In speaking of Lee, on page 132, of Vol. II., he relates a conversation which, he declares, gives evidence of the "daring and unfaltering fortitude of Gen. Lee," and a few pages later he says: "General Lee was not a man of hesitation, and they have mistaken his character who suppose caution was his vice. He was prone to attack, and not slow to press an advantage when he gained it." On page 436 of his first volume, also, Mr. Davis had said of Lee's West Virginia campaign: "My estimate of General Lee, my confidence in his ability, zeal, and fidelity, rested on a foundation not to be shaken by such criticism as I have noticed." Regarding Mr. Buchanan's relation to the opening instance of the war Mr. Davis says:

When he told me of the work that had been done or was doing at Fort Moultrie—that is, the elevation of its parapet by crowning it with barrels of sand—I pointed out to him the impolicy as well as inefficiency of the measure. It seemed to me impolitic to make ostensible preparations for defence when no attack was threatened, and the means adopted were inefficient, because any ordinary field piece would knock the barrels off the parapet and thus render them only hurtful to the defenders. He inquired whether the expedient had not been successful at Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, in the beginning of the Mexican war, and was answered that the attack on Fort Brown had been made with small arms or at great distance.

After the removal of the garrison to the stronger and safer position of Fort Sumter, I called upon him again to represent, from my knowledge of the people and the circumstances of the case, how productive the movement would be of discontent, and how likely to lead to collision. One of the vexed questions of the day was, by what authority the collector of the port should be appointed, and the rumor was, that instructions had been given to the commanding officer at Fort Sumter not to allow vessels to pass, unless under clearance from the United States Collector. It was easy to understand that, if a vessel were fired upon under such circumstances it would be accepted as the beginning of hostilities—a result which both he and I desired to avert, as the greatest calamity that could be foreseen or imagined. My opinion was, that the wisest and best course would be to withdraw the garrison altogether from the harbor of Charleston.

Mr. Davis shows conclusively that the Presidency of the Confederacy was thrust on him rather than sought by him. On this point he says: "For reasons which it is not now necessary to state, I had not believed myself as well suited to the office as some others. I thought myself better adapted to command in the field; and Mississippi had given me the position which I preferred to any other—the highest rank in her army. It was, therefore, that I afterward said, in an address delivered in the capitol before the legislature of the State, with reference to my election to the Presidency of the Confederacy, that the duty to which I was thus called was temporary, and that I expected soon to be with the army of the Mississippi again."

In discussing the battle of Bull Run the author frankly confirms what has for sometime been known as a historic fact, that the Confederate army was at first supposed, at the South, to be beaten on that field.

Turning to the war in the west, he refers, with evident feeling, to the unpopularity of Albert Sydney Johnston on account of the capture of Fort Donelson, and speaks of his own successful efforts to uphold him. The first day's battle at Shiloh he regards as conclusive evidence of his good judgment in sustaining Johnston:

Sydney Johnston fell in sight of victory; the hour he had waited for, the event he had planned for, had arrived,

His fame was vindicated, but far dearer than this to his patriotic spirit was it with his dying eyes to behold his country's flag, so lately drooping in disaster, triumphantly advancing. In his fall the great pillar of the Southern Confederacy was crushed, and beneath its fragments the best hope of the Southwest lay buried. A highly educated and richly endowed soldier, his varied experience embraced also civil affairs, and his intimate knowledge of the country and people of the Southwest so highly qualified him for that special command that it was not possible to fill the place made vacant by his death. Not for the first time did the fate of an army depend upon a single man, and the fortunes of a country hang, as in a balance, on the achievements of a single army. Take an example far from us, in time and place, when Turenne had, after months of successful manoeuvring, finally forced his enemy into a position which gave assurance of victory, and had marshalled his forces for a decisive battle, he was, when making a preliminary reconnaissance, killed by a chance shot. Then his successor, instead of attacking, retreated, and all which the one had gained for France the other lost.

To take another example, not quite so conclusive, it was epigrammatically said by Lieutenant Kingsbury, when writing of the battle of Buena Vista, that if the last shot, fired at the close of the second day's conflict, had killed General Taylor, the next morning's sun would have risen upon the strange spectacle of two armies in full retreat from each other, the field for which they had fought being in possession of neither.

The extracts which have been given sufficiently prove that when General Johnston fell the Confederate army was so fully victorious that had the attack been vigorously pressed General Grant and his army before the setting of the sun would have been fugitives or prisoners.

I believe that again in the history of war the fate of an army depended on one man; and more, that the fortunes of a country hung by the single thread of the life that was yielded on the field of Shiloh. So great was my confidence in his capacity for organization and administration that I felt, when he was assigned to the Department of the West, that the undeveloped power of that region would be made sufficient not only for its own safety, but to contribute support if need be to the more seriously threatened East.

It often happens that men do not properly value their richest gifts until they are taken away. Those who had erroneously and unjustly censured Johnston, convicted of their error by the grandeur of his revealed character, joined in the general lamentation over his loss, and malignity even was silenced by the devoted manner of his death. My estimation of him was based on long and intimate acquaintance; beginning in our youth, it had grown with our growth without check or variation, and, when he first arrived in Richmond, was expressed to some friends yet living, in the wish that I had the power, by resigning, to transfer to him the Presidency of the Confederate States.

Proceeding to the Vicksburg campaign of Grant, he defends Pemberton, and places the entire fault of the disaster on Joe Johnston. He says:

Grant attempted to divert the Mississippi from its channel by cutting a canal across the peninsula opposite to Vicksburg, so as to make a practicable passage for transport vessels from a point above to one below the city. His attempt was quite unsuccessful, and, whatever credit may be awarded to his enterprise, none can be given to his engineering skill, as the direction given to his ditch was such that instead of being washed out by the current of the river it was filled up by its sediment. And the facilities the enemy possessed in river transportation and the aid which their iron-clad gunboats gave to all operations where land and naval forces could be combined were lost to Grant in this interior march which he was making. Success gives credit to military enterprises; had this failed, as I think it should, it surely would have been pronounced an egregious blunder.

Grant's Virginia campaign is also made the subject of a military criticism, which contains nothing new, its style being substantially represented in this extract:

"It had, therefore, taken him more than a month to reach the south side of the James. In his campaign he had sacrificed a hecatomb of men, a vast amount of artillery, small arms, munitions of war and supplies to reach a position to which McClellan had already demonstrated there was an easy and inexpensive route. It is true that the Confederate army had suffered severely, and though the loss was comparatively small to that of its opponents, it could not be repaired, as his might be from the larger population and his facility for recruiting in Europe. To those who can approve the policy of attrition without reference to the number of lives it might cost, this may seem justifiable, but it can hardly be regarded as generalship or be offered to military students as an example worthy of imitation." Regarding the closing events of the campaign, Mr. Davis says:

Lee had never contemplated surrender. He had long before, in language similar to that employed by Washington during the Revolution, expressed to me the belief that in the mountains of Virginia he could carry on the war for twenty years, and in directing his march toward Lynchburg it may well be that as an alternative he hoped to reach those mountains, and with the advantage which the topography would give yet to baffle the hosts which were following him. The programme was to retire to Danville, at which place supplies should be collected and a junction made with the troops under Gen. J. E. Johnston, the combined force to be hurled upon Sherman in North Carolina, with the hope of crushing his Army before Grant could reach him.

But Mr. Davis rejects the idea that the surrender of Lee should necessarily have been followed by that of Joe Johnston. On this point he declares:

The condition of the two armies was very different. Lee's supplies had been cut off, his men were exhausted by fatigue and hunger, he had no reinforcements in view. Notwithstanding the immense superiority in numbers and equipments of the enemy pursuing he had from point to point fought them in rear and on both flanks, and had, the day before his line of retreat was closed, rejected the demand for surrender, and only yielded to it after his starving little army had been surrounded by masses through which he tried to, but could not cut his way.

Johnston's line of retreat was open and supplies had been placed upon it. His cavalry was superior to that of the enemy, as had been proved in every conflict between them. Maury and Forrest and Taylor still had armies in the field—not large, but strong enough to have collected around them

the men who had left Johnston's army and gone to their homes to escape a surrender, as well as those who under similar circumstances had left Lee. The show of continued resistance, I then believed, as I still do, would have overcome the depression which was spreading like a starless night over the country, and that the exhibition of a determination not to leave our political future at the mercy of an enemy which had for four years been striving to subjugate the States would have led the United States authorities to do, as Mr. Lincoln had indicated—give any terms which might be found necessary speedily to terminate the existing war.

Had Gen. Johnston obeyed the order sent to him from Charlotte, and moved on the route selected by himself, with all his cavalry, so much of the infantry as could be counted, and the light artillery, he could not have been successfully pursued by Gen. Sherman. His force, united to that I had assembled at Charlotte, would, it was believed, have been sufficient to vanquish any troops which the enemy had between us and the Mississippi River.

Had the cavalry with which I left Charlotte been associated with a force large enough to inspire hope for the future, instead of being discouraged by the surrender in their rear, it would probably have gone on, and, when united with the forces of Maury, Forrest, and Taylor, in Alabama and Mississippi, have constituted an army large enough to attract stragglers and revive the drooping spirits of the country. In the worst view of the case it should have been able to cross the trans-Mississippi Department, and there uniting with the armies of E. K. Smith and Magruder to form an army, which in the portion of that country abounding in supplies and deficient in rivers and railroads, could have continued the war until our enemy, foiled in the purpose of subjugation, should, in accordance with his repeated declaration, have agreed on the basis of a return to the Union, to acknowledge the constitutional rights of the States and by a convention or quasi treaty to guarantee security of person and property.

Gen. Sherman's campaign in Georgia and South Carolina is bitterly attacked by Jefferson Davis, who says of this soldier's famous Atlanta order: "Since Alva's atrocious cruelties to the non-combatant population of the Low Countries, in the sixteenth century, the history of war records no instance of such barbarous cruelty as that which this order designed to perpetrate. It involved the immediate expulsion from their homes and only means of subsistence of thousands of unoffending women and children, whose husbands and fathers were either in the army, in Northern prisons, or had died in battle. In vain did the Mayor and corporate authorities of Atlanta appeal to Sherman to revoke or modify this inhuman order." But it does not appear that the apprehended woes were ever realized. Again Davis says:

Hypocrisy is the tribute which vice pays to virtue; therefore Gen. Sherman has endeavored to escape the reproaches for the burning of Columbia by attributing it to Gen. Hampton's order to burn the cotton in the city, that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. Gen. Hampton has proved circumstantially that Gen. Sherman's statement is untrue, and, though in any controversy to which Gen. Hampton may be a party, no corroborative evidence is necessary to substantiate his assertion of a fact coming within his personal observation, hundreds of unimpeachable witnesses have testified that the burning of Columbia was the deliberate act of the Federal soldiery, and that it was certainly permitted if not ordered by the commanding general.

We need only refer to the speech of Gen. Sherman at Hartford, reported elsewhere in the JOURNAL, in which he annihilates Mr. Davis on these points.

Touching his own capture, Davis gives this account of the surrounding of his tent by Union troopers:

As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my "raglan," a waterproof, light overcoat, without sleeves; it was subsequently found to be my wife's, so very like my own as to be mistaken for it; as I started, my wife thoughtfully threw over my head and shoulders a shawl. I had gone perhaps fifteen or twenty yards when a trooper galloped up and ordered me to halt and surrender, to which I gave a defiant answer, and, dropping the shawl and raglan from my shoulders, advanced toward him. He levelled his carbine at me, but I expected if he fired he would miss me, and my intention was in that event to put my hands under his foot, tumble him off on the other side, spring into his saddle and attempt to escape. My wife, who had been watching, ran forward and threw her arms around me.

In reference to the assassination of Lincoln Mr. Davis disclaims having read the despatch announcing it with exultation, and he adds: "For an enemy so relentless in the war for our subjugation we could not be expected to mourn; yet, in view of its political consequences, it could not be regarded otherwise than as a great misfortune to the South. He had power over the Northern people and was without personal malignity toward the people of the South. His successor was without power in the North and the embodiment of malignity toward the Southern people, perhaps the more so because he had betrayed and deserted them in the hour of their need."

Of Gettysburg, Mr. Davis says that, "As an affair of odds it was marked by mighty feats of valor to which both combatants may point with military pride."

Jefferson Davis pays much attention to the naval operations of the Confederacy, occupying therewith five chapters of the second volume, beginning with Chapter xxvii. He describes the battle in Hampton Roads and the naval combat of the *Atlanta* at Savannah, as well as those of New Orleans and Mobile. But his chief admiration is for Semmes, whose own account of his career he quotes as authority. He ends the story of the *Alabama's* fate by the phrase, "She went out to fight a wooden vessel and was sunk by one clad in secret armor."

A considerable part of the book is taken up with attacks on Gen. Johnston for his retreat on Atlanta in the

campaign of Gen. Sherman. Whether these volumes will excite much detailed criticism from Union officers, remains to be seen; but it is said that some Confederates, civil and military, have been loaded for some time, ready to fire away when the book should make its appearance.

THE NASHVILLE CAMPAIGN.

SOME months ago we were shown in confidence a letter addressed by Gen. J. M. Schofield to Gen. Henry M. Cist, Corresponding Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. This letter had then been put into type for private circulation, preparatory to its presentation to the society. As it finds its way into the N. Y. Times of June 6, we are no longer under any restraint as to its publication, but its general circulation has no doubt already brought it to the notice of many of our readers. The purpose of General Schofield is to correct what he considers to be misapprehensions and misstatements concerning his relations to Gen. Thomas, and the campaign which resulted in the battle of Nashville that destroyed Hood. Gen. Schofield states the original intention of General Sherman to detail only one corps, the 4th (Stanley's), to report to Thomas to form the nucleus of his defensive force. He says:

But, after more mature consideration and discussion of the subject and further disclosure of Hood's purpose to invade Tennessee, it was decided to send back the 23d Corps also. The 23d Corps was selected at the request of Gen. Schofield himself and in opposition to the first preference of General Sherman, who wished to have three, instead of only two, grand divisions of his Army in its future operations. Gen. Schofield's request was at first misinterpreted by Gen. Sherman as a suggestion that he, instead of Gen. Thomas, should have the detached command in Tennessee. This erroneous impression was promptly corrected by Gen. Schofield, and the assurance was given that he was perfectly willing to go back and serve as second in command to Gen. Thomas, instead of going forward in the same capacity to Gen. Sherman. . . . In short, it was at the request of Gen. Schofield himself, waiving his privilege as commander of the separate department and Army of the Ohio, that he went back as the subordinate of Gen. Thomas to assist him in his memorable campaign against Hood.

As to the battle of Franklin, Gen. Schofield states that in all the operations up to and including it, he was "left that freedom of action which properly belongs to his rank and command." "With the battle of Franklin," he avers, "Gen. Thomas had absolutely no more to do than had Gen. Sherman or Gen. Grant. Gen. Thomas gave no orders or directions which even remotely contemplated a battle at Franklin. On the contrary, his last despatch before the opening of that battle was an order to fall back to Nashville. The order was received after the crisis of the battle was passed, but it was sent, not only before the battle commenced, but before Gen. Thomas had any intimation that an attack by the enemy might be expected that day." It had no reference to the battle of Franklin, which "was simply a furious attack by Gen. Hood and a stubborn defence by Gen. Schofield, made by the latter for the purpose of bringing off all his war material to the north bank of the Harpeth in safety." He then adds:

Yet the subsequent approvals by Gen. Thomas of movements already ordered or made by Gen. Schofield or authorized at his instance have been paraded in "history" as orders or directions from Gen. Thomas issued by him in his personal conduct of that campaign. So-called histories of that campaign have represented Gen. Thomas as actually in command of the troops in the field and directing all their movements.

Gen. Schofield denies that Gen. Logan was ordered to supersede Thomas. No order to that effect was ever given, and if Thomas had been superseded, the intention was that he should turn over his command to Schofield, who ranked above Logan, and would have had chief command if the latter had been ordered to command the Army of the Cumberland. "It was known that Gen. Schofield enjoyed the confidence of Gen. Grant more fully than Gen. Thomas did at that time. Gen. Schofield had just won an important victory over superior numbers at Franklin, for which Gen. Grant gave him full credit, while censuring Gen. Thomas for supposed unnecessary delay in not immediately taking full advantage of that victory by reinforcing Schofield and assuming aggressive action. It required no assurance from any one to show Gens. Thomas and Schofield that if the former was removed the latter must succeed him. Even if the considerations above named were not sufficient, the element of time must have decided it. The demand was for immediate action. If Thomas was removed the next in rank on the spot must succeed. The coming of Logan and Grant was not known or thought of until afterwards."

When Thomas received the telegram of December 9, 1864, ordering him to attack at once or resign his command, he called together his army and corps commanders, and told them its purport, but "declined to show the despatch or to state its precise terms. Gen. Schofield then at once said: 'Gen. Thomas, I fully sustain you in your decision not to fight until you are ready. I believe you are right, and I will support you.' Immediately all the commanders present joined in approval of

this resolution, and the unanimous support of all was given to Gen. Thomas in the opinion he had formed and expressed as to what his duty was under the circumstances." Gen. Schofield says, in conclusion:

If Gen. Schofield, as next in rank and succession, had dissented and expressed his belief that Gen. Thomas should yield to the demands of superior authority, and attack at once or relinquish his command, it would have been the clear duty of Gen. Thomas to acquiesce at once, inform the General-in-Chief of Gen. Schofield's opposing views and opinions, and offer to turn over the command to him. It was for this reason that Gen. Schofield waived his right and privilege, as the senior of the officers present, to speak last upon any question, and promptly gave his unqualified support to his chief before any other officer had expressed any opinion on the subject. The plan of attack upon the Confederate Army had been proposed by Gen. Thomas, had been modified upon the suggestion of Gen. Schofield in one important particular, had been fully discussed and decided on, and was understood by all. The troops were then in good condition and splendid spirits, perfectly confident of success, which was as nearly certain as anything in war ever can be. The responsibility of that command at that time would have been light indeed when compared with that which Gen. Schofield had exercised in the retreat from Pulaski to Nashville, including the desperate battle of Franklin, which had made the complete victory at Nashville easy and certain.

It was true that Gen. Schofield did not agree with Gen. Thomas as to the necessity of that long delay at Nashville. But in respect to that Gen. Thomas had the right, as the responsible commander on the spot, to exercise his own discretion. The delay had already occurred. The preparation which Gen. Thomas considered necessary had been made, and the order for battle had been prepared, to be executed the moment the condition of the ground would permit. Gen. Schofield did simply what truth, justice and duty required of him at that time in suppressing his adverse opinion of what had passed, and giving his unqualified support to his superior officer.

There is one supplementary fact in the personal relations of Gens. Thomas and Schofield which may be of interest to the society. When Gen. Grant became President he appointed Gen. Schofield Major General in the Regular Army, to fill the vacancy which resulted from his own advancement, and the consequent promotion of Sherman and Sheridan, and ordered Schofield to the very desirable command of the Division of the Pacific. But being informed by Gen. Sherman that Gen. Thomas would prefer that command, Gen. Schofield went at once to the President and requested that it be given to Gen. Thomas, and that he be given the inferior command of a department.

Have the officers of the Army of the Cumberland ever considered what would probably have been the fate of the Nashville campaign if the Twenty-third Corps had not been sent back to join the Fourth at Pulaski? Have they ever considered the probable result of a less stubborn resistance at Columbia, Spring Hill, and Franklin? Have they thought what would have happened if the little army had been forced back upon Nashville before A. J. Smith or Steedman had arrived, or Wilson was ready? And if, under such conditions, Hood had appeared before that place or crossed the Cumberland River above it without having been crippled at Franklin? If the bloody sacrifice at Franklin was a marriage of the two armies, making them thereafter no more twain, but one flesh, must the weaker not only abandon her name and separate identity, but must she also submit to disparagement of the services which made that union fruitful of victory?

COMMODORE JEFFERS, who has for several months contemplated resigning his position as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, on the 31st of May tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy to take effect June 30th, which ended the fiscal year, that the Secretary might select a successor to begin his term with a clean balance sheet. The Commodore will go abroad under orders to visit the Electrical exhibition at Paris, and also to pick up whatever there is new in ordnance. Commodore Jeffers succeeded Commodore, now Rear-Admiral, Case on the 10th of April, 1873, and has, therefore, held the position he now resigns for over eight years. He has administered the affairs of his bureau with great intelligence, and retires in the full vigor of his mental, if not of his bodily vigor. Indeed, we have no more capable and intelligent officer in the Service, and he carries with him in his retirement the good wishes of all who have been associated with him in the Department. We hope that before choosing his successor the Secretary will diligently consider the wisdom contained in the scriptural parable of the guest at the feast who took the lowermost seat and waited until the master of the feast came and constrained him, saying, "friend go up higher." It is too much the fashion, sad to say, to make application for these positions. It ought to be understood from this time forth that those who offend against the proper reserve in such cases should be relegated to back seats. No man who solicits, or what is the same thing, uses political influence to solicit such places in the Department, ought to have any countenance whatever from the President or Secretary of the Navy. The best men should be chosen, wholly irrespective of the question of influence, personal, political, or social, and no man should be put at a disadvantage because he is controlled by proper delicacy in urging his own claims.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following complimentary letter to Commodore Jeffers:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 7, 1881.

COMMODORE: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter tendering your resignation of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to take effect on the 30th day of June next. Your request to be ordered to examine and report on the subject of European naval ordnance, is made in pursuance of our recent conference, and meets my entire approval. In accepting your resignation, I cannot forbear expressing my regret that the Department will be deprived of your

very valuable service as Chief of the Bureau over which you have so long and so ably presided.

It gives me pleasure, at the same time, to testify to the high appreciation in which your learning, experience, and integrity are held by the Department, and to give expression in this informal manner to my own personal esteem.

Wishing you a speedy restoration of health, and an agreeable sojourn in Europe during the prosecution of your important duties, I am, dear sir, very truly, etc.,

WM. H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

COL. GUY V. HENRY, Captain 3d Cavalry, has in press a work entitled "Army Catechism, or Simple Questions and Answers for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers." It is an eminently practical work, the results of much experience, and contains much excellent advice, serving the soldier as a guide in the discharge of all his duties, not embraced in tactics or easily obtained from books. In his preface Col. Henry says: "Feeling from experience the need of a system to be used in connection with company schools of tactical instruction, the following questions and answers are submitted, in the hope that they may be of service, and add to the efficiency of our non-commissioned officers upon whom so much depends. They have purposely been made simple, so as to be easily comprehended by those least advanced; and for others, they may suggest more extended investigation and study." In the several chapters of the book the following subjects are considered: The soldier—duties in garrison, pay, promotion, rewards, punishments. Duties in field, camps, marches, engineers, ordnance, artillery, cavalry, miscellaneous.

The book will be small, so as to be carried in the pocket. The price will be twenty-five cents, and if those who wish a copy will send us that amount, we will see that they are supplied as soon as the book is issued. As the edition will be limited, orders should be sent at once. No man in the Army is more competent for such a work, and we are very willing to be of service in placing the information Col. Henry has undertaken to provide within reach of those for whom it is intended.

A CORRESPONDENT at one of the Army posts encloses extracts from the New Orleans Democrat, Louisville Courier-Journal, and the Memphis papers, reflecting upon those officers of the Army who had charge of the decision on the late competitive drill of militia at Nashville. The award of the first prize was made to the Porter Rifles of Nashville over the Crescent Rifles of New Orleans, by a superiority of two one-hundredths or one-fiftieth, and the closeness of this decision is made the subject of unlimited sarcasms by the friends of the defeated parties. Our correspondent asks us to print these elaborate satires, but we see no reason for doing so, as they are evidently based either on a simple desire to make fun or else on a gross ignorance of that method of accurate marking which, when applied to competing organizations almost absolutely equal, might naturally lead to precisely this result. Our correspondent, however, is perfectly right in his indignation over the gross discourtesy which, after having availed itself of accurate professional knowledge and methods of minute computation of competitive excellencies, attempts to discredit both the judges and their methods. He explains the whole matter in a nutshell by saying: "The scores were kept separately by each officer, and summed up when the drill was entirely over. The closeness with which the figures were kept rounds to the credit of these three gentlemen rather than affording a field for abuse as outrageous as it was undeserved." It may be added that a little experience in the close scores of Creedmoor would have caused less surprise at the accuracy of the marking at Nashville.

THE Rodgers left Mare Island June 6 for San Francisco, preparatory to her departure for the Arctic seas, arriving there the same day. On the evening of June 6 the California Academy of Science gave a reception to Lieut. Berry and his officers, Prof. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, presiding. As the mouthpiece of the Academy the Professor expressed the very warm interest felt in the Jeannette, and said:

The Academy has a deep interest in the voyage of the Rodgers, and desires to manifest its good will and readiness to assist in every way possible the officers in their undertaking, and wish them Godspeed in their efforts.

The evening was wholly occupied in matters relating to the Arctic. Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks read a paper on "Discoveries and Visits to Wrangell Land," and Professor Davidson spoke on Dollman's alleged visit to Wrangell Land. Capt. Henry W. Howgate, late of the United States Army, took a prominent part in the exercises. A despatch from San Francisco says that as the Rodgers left Mare Island she was greeted with warm cheering:

All of the officers that could be spared from duty, together with a large number of ladies, went with her a few miles and returned in a tug. At her departure the crew of the Wachusett manned the yards and sent after the expedition several rousing huzzas, and as the Rodgers passed the

shipping in the docks and steamers in their course they dipped their ensigns, blew their whistles, and made every demonstration of enthusiasm amid hearty cheering. The flagship *Pensacola*, on going up to Mare Island, passed the *Rodgers* about half way. The crews of both vessels manned the yards, exchanging compliments and cheered heartily, the Admiral bidding those on board the expeditionary relief ship *bon voyage* and great success. Capt. Lull, of the *Wachusett*; Lieut.-Commander Chenery and Lieut. Adams, of the Mare Island Navy-yard, accompanied the *Rodgers* to San Francisco, and they, together with all the officers on board, were fully satisfied with the sailing and steam qualities of the ship, which came down twenty-eight miles in five hours against a head wind and having very little favor from the tide.

The following despatch was received at the Navy Department June 8, from Lieut. Berry:

All freights from the East are either already here or due on the 11th, except one case of sheepskin sleeping bags, one case of rubber trousers and buffalo caps and mittens, not yet heard from. I will sail without them on the 13th or 14th, and try to replace them in one of the northern ports.

Lieut. Berry, in acknowledging Secretary Hunt's letter of instructions, says, under date of Mare Island Navy-yard, June 2:

Thanking you for the assurance of confidence reposed in me, and for the kindness of your sentiments, I have the honor to report that the *Rodgers* has been fitted to my entire satisfaction at this yard, the commandant and officers in charge of departments having evinced an interest in fitting her little less than had they been going in her. All is now in readiness to sail as soon as the delayed freight arrives from the East. I am anxious to be off at the earliest moment, so as to lose none of the coming season.

The missing car-load of stores for the *Rodgers* was found at Ogden June 8, and is now expected to arrive at San Francisco on Sunday, in which event the *Rodgers* will be ready to sail on Wednesday.

The relief of Judge-Advocate Gardner from the Whittaker trial will be followed by the resumption of the Warren Court of Inquiry early in July, probably the 6th, so as to allow the 4th of July to be properly observed. The evidence is all in and the printing of the record completed, to include the last day's session. All that remains for the court to do is to listen to the arguments of the counsel and proceed to a finding. Col. Langdon, the Recorder, has had his hands full during the recess in getting everything ready for the final proceeding.

The officers on duty at the Signal Office are very busy this week preparing instructions for the Polar expedition. Lieut. Lockwood, of the 23d Regiment, with 15 enlisted men, sails from Baltimore on the 14th inst. for St. Johns, Newfoundland, when after carrying out his instructions regarding the loading and transfer of supplies, he will join the expedition for Lady Franklin Bay on July 1st, 1881. Lieuts. Dunwoody and Sebree, of the Signal Service, will soon leave for duty in the west and southwest.

AFTER a thorough investigation of the law, and on consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of War decides that he is not authorized to review the conclusions of the Academic Board in reference to Cadets found deficient at the Military Academy, and their decisions will hereafter be accepted as final. The practice of overruling the action of the Academic Board, which has heretofore prevailed, Secretary Lincoln regards as without warrant of law.

The last vestige of garrison at Fort Ontario, N. Y., disappeared this week with the departure of 1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice, 2d United States Artillery, and the small detachment under his command, for Fort McHenry, Maryland. Ordnance Sergeant Fox remains in charge of Fort Ontario.

FORT SNELLING, Minn., has this week become the permanent headquarters of the Dept. of Dakota. The change from St. Paul is generally acceptable, although, no doubt, some have a preference for the city, with its many attractions, and its many years' associations.

The Judge Advocate-General rendered an opinion on Thursday in the case of Cadet W. W. Primm, which will be acted upon by Secretary Lincoln on his return to Washington.

The second volume of the "Rebellion Record," arranged under the direction of Lt.-Col. R. N. Scott, has been indexed, printed, and is now being bound.

We learn that the recent circular of the Army and Navy Club, in New York, to the officers now in commission in the services, is meeting with great success. The gentlemen eligible under its provisions are sending in their approval of the new scheme by scores. As they form a very large constituency—embracing every one in commission in all the services—it seems, from present indications, that the minimum of 1,000 will not only be obtained, but that a much larger number will have sent in their names. From generals and admirals to 2d lieutenants and midshipmen the cheering responses come in each day, and the secretary's desk is

loaded down with epistolary good will from soldiers and sailors near and far. The success of the plan will result in making the club a very prominent feature in metropolitan life.

The request of Commander Cooper to be relieved of the command of the *Alliance*, in view of the projected cruise of that vessel in the Arctic regions, was not unexpected. Commander Cooper was in very delicate health for sometime, the result of a pulmonary attack, and although he may be said to have entirely recovered and has been discharging efficiently the duties of his command, the propriety of his making a voyage in so cold a climate was very questionable. Under these circumstances, he felt it a duty to himself and to the Department to give it an opportunity to designate some one else to take command, if it thought advisable, although he would not have hesitated to execute to the best of his ability the orders he had received.

Commander J. Duncan Graham, it was announced, would be ordered to succeed him, but the Department subsequently changed its determination and selected Commander G. H. Wadleigh. The latter has had no opportunity, since his promotion, of a separate command, and as he was looked upon as better suited for the special and peculiar service marked out for the *Alliance* than Commander Graham, the preference was given to him, after a reconsideration of the subject.

It was one of those isolated cases, we understand, under which a Department sometimes feels warranted in casting around for the officer which it considers best suited for the service to be performed, without reflecting on others who may be capable of performing it.

The vacancy created on the staff of Lieutenant General Sheridan by the resignation of Lieutenant F. D. Grant, 4th Cavalry, has been filled by the appointment of Captain William J. Volkmar, 5th Cavalry, at present serving as Aide-de-camp to General Pope. The appointment is a well-deserved recognition of an efficient and valuable officer, possessing the military qualities which are so essential in an Aide-de-camp.

First Lieut. D. M. Taylor, of the Ordnance Department, an able officer, has taken Captain Volkmar's place on Gen. Pope's staff.

The suggestion that Commodore Simpson should be appointed to succeed Commodore Jeffers in the Bureau of Ordnance has special fitness in view of the interest the Commodore has taken in the department of naval equipment, which it is proposed to place in his charge. If Commodore Simpson is appointed the probabilities are that Montgomery Sicard will go with him as his assistant.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE annual examinations, ceremonies and festivities at West Point have proceeded this year in the customary fashion. Taking up the thread of narrative from last week's JOURNAL we may say that, on June 6, there was a large number of visitors. The first class was examined in law, gunnery and optical instruments. At 5 P. M. there was a battalion skirmish drill. On the 7th, in spite of the rain that fell a number of spectators, including several ladies, gathered on the bluff to watch the firing with the siege battery. The battery consists of six thirty-pound Parrott guns behind works on the bluff. The target was across the bay at a distance of 1,500 yards. Each gun was manned by six cadets from the fourth class and a gunner from the first class. Lieut. McClelland was in command. Five rounds were fired at the target. In the evening the cadets of the first and second classes gave a "hop" at the West Point Hotel which lasted until 10:30 o'clock, when "taps" were given and the cadets were obliged to turn in.

On June 8 the pontoon drill occurred, under the direction of Capt. Raymond. A despatch to the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says: "There was some delay in the drill because of the tardiness of the Board of Visitors who came to the spot in an omnibus fully twenty minutes behind time. While waiting for them one of the cadets was asked what caused the delay. He replied, 'We are waiting for the planks,' which is the Post name for the Board of Visitors. There was a light artillery drill at 5.10 P. M., which was witnessed by 500 people. It was very exciting; rapid movements of batteries, horses and men all at the sound of the bugle; quick firing of pieces in the charge and retreat, etc. At 7.45 to-night the mortar practice and bomb firing occurred at the north end of the Post at the siege battery. Shells were thrown from the mortars over Cro's Nest."

A despatch to the New York *World* says: An old West Pointer called attention to-day to three metal pipes running close together down the wall of one of the dormitories. He said: "Young Jerome Bonaparte, the son of the former Miss Patterson, used to live in that building while a cadet here. He could climb like a cat and got his cigars and beer at night, using those pipes to get in and out of his room."

A matter that has lately been discussed here, and which originated with the officers of the Post, is that of again placing the Academy in charge of the Engineer Corps. It is doubtful, however, if the Board of Visitors will recommend this change.

The following has been announced as the standing of the graduating class of the corps of Cadets, arranged according to general merit:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. John Mills, Mich. | 28. James T. Kerr, Ohio. |
| 2. John Biddle, Mich. | 29. James H. Waters, Wis. |
| 3. Edward O. Brown, Wis. | 30. D. E. McCarthy, N. Y. |
| 4. Harry F. Hodges, Mass. | 31. E. H. Clitz, Mo. |
| 5. Jas. G. Warren, N. Y. | 32. C. H. Barth, Kansas. |
| 6. E. St. J. Greble, at large. | 33. A. J. Griffiths, Cal. |
| 7. Williston Fish, Ohio. | 34. A. G. Hammond, Conn. |
| 8. Samuel E. Allen, Ind. | 35. F. G. Hodgson, Georgia. |
| 9. D. H. Boughton, Iowa. | 36. V. J. Brumback, Idaho. |
| 10. Geo. T. Bartlett, Kan. | 37. L. W. Cornish, Mass. |
| 11. M. C. Richards, N. Y. | 38. J. C. Waterman, Mich. |
| 12. Chas. A. Bennett, N. J. | 39. Lyman Hall, Georgia. |
| 13. Chas. T. Phillips, Maine. | 40. Jonas A. Emery, Ind. |
| 14. C. P. Townsend, Iowa. | 41. J. M. Stotsenburg, Ind. |
| 15. A. C. Blunt, at large. | 42. A. S. Rowan, West Va. |
| 16. Joseph A. Gaston, Penn. | 43. Parker W. West, La. |
| 17. Guy Carleton, Texas. | 44. B. Davis, at large. |
| 18. Francis J. Kernan, Fla. | 45. Frank B. Andrus, Ind. |
| 19. R. B. Turner, New York. | 46. H. A. Leonhauser, Pa. |
| 20. John L. Barbour, Ohio. | 47. Walter R. Stoll, N. J. |
| 21. Albert S. McNutt, Ind. | 48. John H. Wills, Mo. |
| 22. Rowland G. Hill, Iowa. | 49. John H. Gardner, Ill. |
| 23. H. C. Hodges, at large. | 50. L. W. V. Kennon, R. I. |
| 24. F. O. Johnson, Minn. | 51. Simeon M. Dinkins, Ala. |
| 25. B. F. Handforth, N. J. | 52. John B. McDonald, Ala. |
| 26. John F. Morrison, N. Y. | 53. F. T. Van Liew, N. Y. |
| 27. Jos. T. Dickman, Ohio. | |

Secretary Lincoln and General Sherman arrived June 9, at 6 P. M., having come by special train from Hartford to Milerton and thence to Dutchess Junction on the Hudson via the Connecticut Western and the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroads. A special steamer met them at the Junction and brought them over. On their arrival they were met by Gen. Howard and staff and given the usual salute. Secretary Lincoln was driven to Gen. Howard's house, where he was entertained. General Sherman was entertained by Capt. Charles H. Hoyt. Accompanying Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Sherman were Gen. Miles and wife, General Van Vliet, Gen. Tidball, Mark Twain, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. McMahon, Governor Bigelow, and ex-Governors Jewell and Hubbard, of Connecticut.

The hop on the night of June 9 was well attended, among those present being the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman Adj.-Gen. Drum, Gen. Augur, and Col. Barr. Ladies were present from Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Brooklyn, and other points. The dancing was in the mess-hall, which was handsomely decorated. The orchestra of the West Point band supplied the music. Dancing began a few minutes after 9 and continued till the early hours of the morning. The german that followed supper was led by Cadets H. C. Hodges and S. E. Allen, of the graduating class.

At the Alumni dinner on the night of June 9, in Schofield Hall, among those present were Gen. Sherman, who made an address; Gen. Marshall T. Polk, of the class of 1852, who is now State Treasurer of Tennessee, Gen. Wheeler, of the class of 1859, and Gen. Greene, of the class of 1823.

Gen. Daniel Tyler presided, and toasts were responded to by Generals Sherman, Greene, Slocum, Hasell, Horace Porter, Prof. Kendrick, Colonel Michie, and Colonel Barr.

Sixty-one were present, all of them graduates with the exception of Colonel Barr. Their late arrival prevented the desired attendance of the Secretary of War and General Drum. Two ex-Confederates were present—Jos. Wheeler ('59), and Milo T. Polk ('52).

The annual parade of the graduating class was prevented by the storm; however, in the morning of the second day, June 9, there was an infantry battalion drill at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Col. Lazelle. In the afternoon there was a cavalry battalion drill, during which Cadet Emery's horse became restive, and dashed into the crowd, causing much excitement. However, the horse brought up against a fence, and was knocked senseless, but Cadet Emery received no serious injury.

Owing to the rain, the graduating exercises on Friday were held in the chapel, where the diplomas were distributed by Gen. Howard. After regular addresses to the graduates by General Greene, chairman of the Board of Visitors, and General Augur, Secretary Lincoln and General Sherman were called upon, and responded in the most happy manner. General Ord's address was admirable in spirit and manner, and the quaint humor of some of the touches, in General Sherman's earnest and fatherly remarks were especially relished by the graduating class, who greeted his appearance with a hearty applause, which indicated the most genuine and unaffected pleasure at hearing from him.

Lieut. Braden, Secretary of the Alumni, announces a membership of 400. His statistics show that 2,878 cadets have been graduated from West Point since the Military Academy was placed there. Of this number, 1,530 are still living, of whom 991 are in the Army.

One correspondent of the daily press now has it that the anti-tobacco order was recommended to Secretary Lincoln by the Academic Board, and that nearly all coincided, "Gen. Howard being the only one who dissented. If this is true of course the cadets' first impression that they had General Howard to thank for the loss of their favorite luxury is unjust." A good deal of this speculation, however, is superfluous.

Dispatches from West Point give the following, among others, as present at the ceremonies there during the week: Gen. I. Vogdes, Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Col. H. C. Hodges, Col. De L. Floyd Jones, U. S. A.; Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th U. S. Infantry; Col. William Chapman, U. S. A.; Lieutenant C. A. Postley, 3d U. S. Artillery; Gen. W. N. Grier, U. S. A.; Col. Lewis Merrill, 7th U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th U. S. Cavalry; Gen. Hannibal Day, U. S. A.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The citizens of Hartford turned out in force on Wednesday last to greet the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Many houses were decorated; but an unfortunate accident in connection with this adornment added another to the Army of the Potomac's list of the dead. A one-armed veteran fell while trimming his house with flags, and was killed.

The First Regiment of Connecticut infantry was reviewed by Governor Bigelow, of Connecticut, assisted by General Sherman with members of his staff, and Gov. Littlefield, of Rhode Island. It was intended to have Secretary of War Lincoln attend the review and participate in the parade, but by some oversight he received no invitation from the Governor, and finally made his way to the Opera-house, in company with Gen. Horace Porter, escorted by Mr. Edgar T. Welles, who entertained them.

The procession left the Capitol for the Opera-house soon after noon. It consisted of the First Regiment, the Governor's Foot Guard, Tibbitts Corps, of Troy; Grand Army posts from Philadelphia and Springfield, members of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, the members of the Army of the Potomac, and carriages containing the Governor, prominent soldiers, and disabled veterans. Gens. Burnside, Wright, Franklin, Slocum, McMahon, Miles, and others, chose to march through the mud with their respective corps. General Wright, president of the Society, was at the head of the body, arm in arm with General Franklin.

In the first carriage were General Sherman, Governor Bigelow, Lieutenant-Governor Bulkeley and Adjutant-General Harmon, and in other carriages were prominent invited guests, several members of the Army of the Potomac, and others.

EXERCISES AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The public exercises were held at the opera house, which was densely crowded. The body of the house was occupied by the veterans and guests, and the galleries by citizens, including many ladies. Over the stage was a representation of a military camp, with tents, Gatling guns, flags, &c. The proceedings were opened with an address by Mayor Bulkley, which was briefly responded to by Gen. H. G. Wright, president of the society, who said:

MR. MAYOR: It is a pleasure to me to respond, for I am a native of the grand old State of Connecticut; and a descendant of her most faithful and loyal citizens. (Applause.) I thank the city of Hartford for the cordiality of the reception it has tendered our Society. I thank all who are assembled here to meet us here to-day, not forgetting the ladies, God bless them. (Applause.)

The poem which followed was by Col. S. D. Sumner, of Bridgeport. This society has gathered in its several reunions such a galaxy of distinguished American poets—Baker, Bret Harte, John Hay, Bayard Taylor, R. H. Stoddard, Wm. Winter, Joaquin Miller—that the poem delivered this year fell short of the high standard they have established.

The oration by the Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, was, aside from that of Henry Ward Beecher, rhetorically the finest the society has yet listened to. In eloquent phrases he recited the glories of the Army of the Potomac, showed the distractions and horrors that would have followed on successful rebellion, and the peace and prosperity that have resulted from the triumph of the Union. He said:

Referring in the course of his oration to the "March to the Sea," Mr. Dougherty stepped across the stage to Gen. Sherman, and placed his hand upon his shoulder. The audience gave three rousing cheers, rising and swinging hats and canes. A reference to "the martyr President, whose son sits here," was the signal for enthusiastic cheering for Secretary Lincoln. As the speaker detailed the trials and sufferings of our soldiers many eyes were dimmed with tears. The conclusion of the address was marked by prolonged applause.

After music by the band the programme called for extempore remarks, and Gen. Sherman, in response to loud calls, stepped to the front of the platform and was received with three cheers, given rising. He said:

Comrades—Your programme announces that "several" are to speak, and as I am to be followed by several, you will, I think, care only to hear the voice and see the person of each briefly and then pass on to the next. I have had the pleasure, several times, of meeting with you, and I have felt the better for mingling with my old comrades in arms. I like your idea of inviting your orator from outside the society, for we ought to have all the good things that we can, speeches, poetry, songs, and music. As Mr. Dougherty has told you, we alone were not interested in the results of our great war. Every man, woman and child had an interest in it, and this is now recognized as a historic truth the world over. You, gentlemen of the Army of the Potomac, remain as historical witnesses of the contest, but you do not boast of your deeds, and your valor. You arose in 1861 at the call of your country and did the best you could in your own way, and it made no difference to you where you were, in what corps, division, brigade or regiment, so long as you could do your part. You were sent south, east, and west, but all were animated by a noble purpose to do the best you could for yourselves, your children, and your children's children. Your orator has described war, but he has not seen it in the colors we have. I know you do not boast (for I can read a soldier's face) and you claim no superiority, but are only proud to have been part and parcel of one of those proud old armies that gave permanency to this country. Now, you have heard my voice, call whom you please; I shall be glad to hear him.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the next speaker, said:

GENTLEMEN: Although it is not my privilege to be a member of this society, it was my privilege to see your long line from Petersburg to the Appomattox, and I have every reason to call you comrades. (Applause.) I came here with no intention of making a speech and I am not prepared even to speak, as General Sherman who has been with you before. It would be a pleasure to me to be eligible to membership in your society, but I am satisfied with the invitation to meet with you and with the reception given me by the members of the old Army of the Potomac which so long stood between the Government and the enemies of our country. (Prolonged applause.)

Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, in responding to calls, said:

GENTLEMEN: My Army associations are the dearest left me in this world, and they grow dearer to me as I grow older, for I feel that I am drawing nearer to the great camping-ground of those of my comrades who have gone before. It is a pleasure to be with you and to hear the reminiscences of days that are past. I thank you, comrades.

Brief remarks followed from Senator Hawley, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Chas. Devens, Gen. Slocum, and Gov. Bigelow.

The band played "Marching Through Georgia"; the words were started by some one upon the stage, and in a moment the entire audience joined in the singing. This closed the public exercises.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The business meeting was called to order by Gen. Wright, Col. H. C. King, of New York, secretary.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer being accepted, nominations for officers were in order. The nominees were Gen. Devens, who received 66 votes, and Gen. A. A. Humphreys 44. The other elections were proceeded with, and the following is the full list of officers chosen:

President—Gen. Charles Devens, Lowell, Mass.
Vice Presidents—First corps, Col. George W. Hooker, Brattleboro, Vt.; Second, Gen. W. G. Mitchell, N. Y.; Third, Chaplain J. H. Twitchell, Hartford; Fourth, Col. Charles C. Suydam, Elizabeth, N. J.; Fifth, Gen. J. J. Milhau, N. Y.; Sixth, Col. Joseph H. Platt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ninth, Gen. F. W. Swift, Detroit; Eleventh, Gen. A. B. Underwood, Boston; Twelfth, Col. George D. Chapman, Hartford; General staff, Gen. D. D. Wiley, Worcester; Cavalry corps, Gen. John B. McIntosh, New Brunswick, N. J.; Artillery corps, Gen. C. H. Tompkins, New York; Signal corps, Capt. H. W. Howgate.

Recording Secretary—Col. H. C. King, New York.
Corresponding Secretary—Gen. George H. Sharpe, Kingston, N. Y.

Treasurer—Gen. M. T. McMahon, New York.

A proposition to elect a Vice President for the Nineteenth corps was defeated, as the corps was not included in the Society, according to its constitution. The executive committee was directed to report upon the expediency of including this and other corps.

General Franklin offered a resolution indorsing the project of a statue to Gen. John F. Reynolds, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Gen. Slocum indorsed this, and it was adopted.

The selection of the next place of meeting being in order: Detroit, Utica, N. Y., and Brooklyn, N. Y., were named by the committee to be balloted for. The vote was 57 for Detroit, 8 for Brooklyn, and 2 for Utica. So Detroit was selected.

General Miles suggested the formation of a committee to arrange a general union of the societies of the different armies, on the occasion of the next World's Fair in this country, and Generals Miles, Slocum and Sickles were appointed.

Secretary Lincoln and the orator and the poet of the day were elected honorary members, and after a vote of thanks to the people of Hartford, the meeting adjourned.

CORPS ORGANIZATIONS.

The various corps organizations met in the forenoon previous to the general meeting, and chose officers and transacted business as follows:

First Corps—President, Gen. J. C. Robinson, of New York; vice president, Gen. J. William Hoffman; secretary and treasurer, Capt. J. N. Burritt. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Col. Chapman Biddle, and approving the proposed equestrian statue of Gen. John F. Reynolds, in Philadelphia, were adopted.

Second Corps—President, Gen. D. N. Couch, Norwalk, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, John D. Billings, Cambridgeport, Mass.; historian, Gen. Francis A. Walker, New Haven; vice presidents, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Col. Nathan Church, Michigan; Col. J. H. Sleeper, Boston; executive committee, Gen. J. E. Curtis, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Gen. T. G. Ellis, Hartford, Conn.; Col. George F. Hopper, New York; Col. Brewer, Bellefonte, Pa.; Capt. B. H. Child, Providence, R. I.

Gen. Miles requested the withdrawal of his name as a vice president, as he expected to be ordered to duty in Oregon, but the meeting would not excuse him.

Third Corps—President, Gen. J. E. Ballier, Philadelphia; secretary, Surgeon E. L. Welling; treasurer, Gen. Gershom L. Mott, New Jersey.

Fifth Corps—President, Gen. James M. McQuade, N. Y.; vice presidents, Gen. S. W. Crawford and Gen. J. J. Milhau; secretary and treasurer, Gen. F. T. Locke, New York; executive committee, Gen. H. A. Barnum, New York; Col. A. M. Clark, Belleville, N. J., and Capt. J. W. Webb.

Resolutions asking Congress to pass the bill recommended by the Schofield board for the restoration of Gen. Fitz John Porter were adopted unanimously.

Sixth Corps—President, Bvt. Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. A.; vice presidents, Gen. W. W. Henry, Vermont; Gen. Francis E. Plato, New York; Col. George W. Ford, New Haven; secretary, Major Ivan Tailor, New York; treasurer, Col. Samuel Truesdell, Brooklyn.

General Devens, of Massachusetts, chairman, delivered an address, congratulating the members on the number present, and suggesting the appointment of a special committee to remedy omissions and defects in the history of the corps. Col. H. Platt, of Brooklyn, made a report criticizing the use of the Sixth corps badge by the 23d Regiment, New York militia, of Brooklyn, and copies of the report were ordered sent to the colonel of the regiment and to the adjutant general of the State of New York.

Ninth Corps—Pres. Gen. A. E. Burnside, Providence; vice president, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague; secretary, Gen. C. H. Barney; treasurer, Col. D. R. Larned, New York City.

Twelfth Corps—President, Gen. George L. Beale, Portland, Maine; vice president, Col. George D. Chapman, Hartford; secretary, Surgeon J. H. Love, Twentieth Connecticut, Montclair, N. J.

Cavalry Corps—President, Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr.; vice presidents, Gen. William Welles, Burlington, Vt.; Col. J. F. B. Mitchell, Gen. John Hammond, New York; Gen. E. Blakeslee, Gen. J. B. McIntosh, New Brunswick, N. J.; Gen. E. M. Lee, New York; Gen. George H. Chapman; secretary, Charles H. Hatch, New York City; treasurer, Gen. Irvine Whitehead, New York City.

The Fourth corps, General Staff, Artillery corps and Signal corps had too few present to transact business.

THE SPEECHES AT THE BANQUET.

At the banquet held at Allyn Hall in the evening, Secretary Lincoln made an admirable speech in response to the toast to the President of the United States. He said:

A hundred years ago, the governor of the patriotic colony within whose hospitable borders we are to-night, may have known well of a distant frontier post called Detroit; but beyond, extending thousands of miles toward the setting sun, was a vast wilderness upon which little encroachment had been made since a century before that the charter was hidden in the oak in this town. It certainly never entered his thought that within another century the feeble Government which he was hoping to establish would exert its undisputed sway over every foot of ground between his home and the Pacific ocean, and that a people of more than fifty millions would be enrolled under the banner and hail the name of Brother Jonathan.

Less than a hundred years ago an ancestor of mine was killed by hostile Indians at his own doorstep in Kentucky. Yesterday it became my official duty to sign the final orders for the establishment of a signal service station on land of the United States as far west from San Francisco as California is from Kentucky.

It is hard even if it is possible to grasp the details of the marvellous growth of a century, but its causes are plain. On this fertile continent was set full-grown the civilization of the old world, and with it was planted liberty, the liberty under law secured by representative government, which found its earliest expressions here in Hartford in 1638. The nation began its course of prosperity when our fathers staked their lives and fortunes upon the proposition that all men are created equal. Its growth has been swelled by the coming across the sea of thousands upon thousands who are not willing that their hopes of the future should be limited by the history of the past, and they and their children have not only shared the blessings of our favored land, but have shed their blood in the defence of its institutions.

Since the day when the Army of the Potomac marched forth on the difficult road that led to Appomattox, twenty millions have been added to our numbers. Providence has seemed to smile on our country as on no other since the day when, in the presence of many assembled here, the defenders of the only republic upon our national fame, gave up a contest whose underlying motive had been repudiated by the civilized world. When slavery fell then all danger to our republic disappeared. The dangers which come to other governments from the uprising of the oppressed are unknown here, for we have no oppressors. The military despotism which in the hope of our enemies was to crush us has never been heard of. I am surrounded on all sides by those who were to support it, and be a part of it. They have wielded all grades of military power, they are now in all ranks of civil and military life and no one can be more patriotic than I am in wishing to each and every one of them long life and success in every endeavor.

Senator Hawley responded for "The United States;" Gen. Sherman for "The Army and Navy;" Governor Bigelow for "The State of Connecticut;" Mayor Bulkeley and the Hon. Henry C. Robinson for "The City of Hartford;" Gen. Porter for "The Army of the Potomac;" Mark Twain to "The Benefit of Judicious Training;" Gen. Sickles to "The Volunteers;" Mr. Dougherty and Col. Sumner to "The Orator and the Poet of the Day," the latter in verse; Gen. Miles to "The Press," (in the absence of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner); Gen. Devens (a bachelor), to "The Ladies."

MARK TWAIN ON WAR.

The address of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) which was frequently interrupted by applause, was as follows:

"Let but the thoughtful civilian instruct the soldier in his duties, and the victory is sure."—Martin Farquhar Tupper on the Art of War.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gladly join with my fellowtownsmen in extending a hearty welcome to these illustrious Generals and these war-scarred soldiers of the Republic. This is a proud day for us, and, if the sincere desire of our hearts has been fulfilled, it has not been an unpleasant day for them. I am in full accord, sir, with the sentiment of the toast, for I have always maintained with enthusiasm that the only wise and true way is for the soldier to fight the battle and the unprejudiced civilian to tell him how to do it. Yet, when I was invited to respond to this toast, and furnish this advice and instruction, I was almost as much embarrassed as I was gratified, for I could bring to this great service but the one virtue of absence of prejudice and set opinion. Still, but one other qualification was needed, and it was of only minor importance. I mean, knowledge of the subject. Therefore I was not disheartened, for I could acquire that, there being two weeks to spare. A General of high rank in this Army of the Potomac said two weeks was really more than I would need for the purpose. He had known people of my style who had learned enough in forty-eight hours to enable them to advise an army. Aside from the compliment, this was gratifying, because it confirmed an impression I had had before. He told me to go to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and said, in his flowery professional way, that the Cadets would "load me up." I went here and staid two days, and his prediction proved cor-

rect. I make no boast on my own account—none. All I know about military matters I got from the gentlemen at West Point, and to them belongs the credit. They treated me with courtesy from the first, but when my mission was revealed, this mere courtesy blossomed into warmest zeal. Everybody, officers and all, put down their work and turned their whole attention to giving me military information. Every question I asked was promptly and exhaustively answered; therefore I feel proud to state, that in the advice which I am about to give you as soldiers, I am backed up by the highest military authority in the land—yes, in the world, if an American does say it—West Point.

To begin, gentlemen, when an engagement is meditated, it is best to feel the enemy first, that is, if it is night, for, as one of the Cadets explained to me, you do not need to feel him in the day time, because you can see him then. I never should have thought of that, but it is true—perfectly true. In the day time the methods of procedure are various, but the best, it seems to me, is one which was introduced by General Grant. Gen. Grant always sent an active young man redoubt to reconnoitre and get the enemy's bearings. I got this from a high officer at the Point, who told me he used to be a redoubt on Gen. Grant's staff, and had done it often. When the hour for the battle is come, move to the field with celerity—fool away no time. Under this head I was told of a favorite maxim of Gen. Sheridan's. Gen. Sheridan always said, "If the siege train isn't ready, don't wait—go by any trains that are handy; to get there is the main thing." Now, that is the correct idea. As you approach the field it is better to get out and walk. This gives you a better chance to dispose of your forces judiciously for the assault. Get your artillery in position and throw out stragglers to the right and left to hold your lines of communication against surprise. See that every hod carrier connected with a mortar battery is at his post. They told me at the Point that Napoleon despised mortar batteries, and never would use them. He said that for real efficiency he wouldn't give a hatful of brickbats for a ton of mortar. However, that is all he knew about it.

Everything being ready for the assault, you want to enter the field with your baggage to the front. This idea was invented by our renowned guest, Gen. Sherman. They told me that Gen. Sherman said that the trunks and baggage make a good protection for the soldiers, but that chiefly they attract the attention and rivet the interest of the enemy, and this gives you an opportunity to whirl the other end of the column around and attack him in the rear. I have given a good deal of study to this tactic since I learned about it, and it appears to me it is a rattling good idea.

Never fetch on your reserves at the start. This was Napoleon's first mistake at Waterloo. Next, he assaulted with his bomb-proofs and ambulances and embrasures, when he ought to have used a heavier artillery. Thirdly, he retired his right by *ricochet*—which uncovered his pickets—when his only possibility of success lay in doubling up his centre, flank by flank, and throwing out his *chevaux de frise* by the left oblique to relieve the skirmish line and confuse the enemy—if such a manœuvre would confuse him, and at West Point they said it would. It was about this time that the Emperor had two horses shot under him. How often you see the remark that Gen. So-and-So at such a battle had two or three horses shot under him. General Burnside and many great European military men, as I was informed by a high artillery officer at West Point, have justly characterized this as a wanton waste of projectiles, and he impressed upon me a conversation in the tent of the Prussian chiefs at Gravelotte, in the course of which our honored guest just referred to—Gen. Burnside—observed that if "you can't aim a horse so as to hit the General with it, shoot it over him, and you may bag something on the other side, whereas a horse shot under a General does no sort of damage." I agree cordially with Gen. Burnside, and Heaven knows I shall rejoice to see the artilleryists of this land and of all other lands cease from this wicked and idiotic custom.

At West Point they told me of another mistake at Waterloo, that the French were under fire from the beginning of the fight till the end of it—which was plainly a most effeminate and ill-timed attention to comfort, and a foolish division of military strength; for it probably took as many men to keep up the fire as it did to do the fighting. It would have been much better to have had a small fire in the rear, and let the men go there by detachments and get warm, and not try to warm up the whole army at once. All the Cadets said that an assault along the whole line was the one thing which could have restored Napoleon's advantages at this juncture, and he was actually rising in his stirrups to order it, when a sutler burst at his side and covered him with dirt and debris, and before he could recover Wellington opened a tremendous and devastating fire upon him from a monstrous battery of vivandieres, and the star of the great captain's glory set to rise no more. The Cadet wept while he told me these mournful particulars.

When you leave a battle-field always leave it in good order. Remove the wreck and rubbish, and tidy up the place. However, in the case of adrawn battle it is neither party's business to tidy up anything. You can leave the field looking as if the City Government of New York had bossed the fight. When you are traversing the enemy's country, in order to destroy his supplies and cripple his resources, you want to take along plenty of camp followers. The more the better. They are a tremendously effective arm of the service, and they inspire in the foe the liveliest dread. A West Point professor told me that the wisdom of this was recognized as far back as Scripture times. He quoted the verse. He said it was from the new revision, and was a little different from the way it reads in the old one. I do not recollect the exact wording of it now, but I remember that it wound up with something about such and such a devastating agent being as "terrible as an army with bummers."

I believe I have nothing further to add but this: The West Pointers said a private should preserve a respectful attitude toward his superiors, and should seldom, or never, proceed so far as to offer suggestions to his general in the field. If the battle is not being conducted to suit him, it is better for him to resign. By the etiquette of war it is permitted to none below the rank of newspaper correspondent to dictate to the general in the field.

THE ADDRESS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

But by far the most noteworthy speech of the evening was that of Gen. Sherman, who gave a remarkable exhibition of his readiness for all occasion whether of peace or war, seizing as he did upon Jefferson Davis's malicious statements in his recently published volume, and giving them a vigorous refutation. Gen. Sherman's answer to Davis will be looked for with interest, and we give it here.

Comrades of the Army of the Potomac:

I promised long ago my personal and valued friend, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, to attend this particular meeting in which he seems to have a special interest. I think I first saw him as a brigadier at Wilmington, North Carolina, just about the close of the civil war of 1861-5 when I had a good deal to think about. Still he made an impression on me and that impression has deepened with time.

I feel a special interest in the younger officers like him of our volunteers, who are likely to survive us veterans, and may write our epitaphs. I do not profess to be ambitious at this epoch of time, but I certainly do sympathize with Hamlet in his dying appeal to his old comrade:

"—— Horatio, I am dead. Thou liv'st; report me and my cause aright To the unsatisfied."

I am now called on to respond to the stereotyped and somewhat personal toast of the "Army and Navy of the United States," the "twin services," whose members have sworn to defend and maintain the honor of our flag on land and on the sea, and who for a century have done this faithfully and well, with an ability and courage which have added lustre to the renown of the whole country.

We stand now among the most favored nations of the earth, if not the first, the only land to which emigrants come and from which none go. As a people we maintain but the nucleus of an Army and Navy; a mere germ to typify the life and spirit of the body which, on an occasion like that which gave birth to the Army of the Potomac, must suddenly admit of infinite increase. And even this nucleus is not permitted to remain in idleness in time of the most profound peace. Work! Work! Everlasting toil, seems to be the lot of Americans. Ships, though built of wood and feeble in power compared with the huge iron ships of other nations, display our flag every where over the broad waters of the earth; while the Army split up into single companies, and even squads, is to-day the skirmish line along the frontier of civilization, preparing the way for the emigrant, guarding the pastures of the cattle which are fast replacing the buffalo, the elk and the antelope of the vast interior of our continent, and in building roads, bridges and military posts. There are few idlers in the Army of the United States. All are employed save the sick and wounded, and that small fraction which exists under all governments, who live on the reputation and influence of their "mothers, cousins, sisters and aunts." These favored ones may flourish for a time, but like such gentry in the past, they will be swept away by the first blast of war, when the more manly element will, as always, leap to the front.

I believe the present Army of the United States, in physique, in intelligence, in devotion to duty, in patriotic sentiment, and in the higher heroic qualities, compares favorably with the same body at any former period of our history; and you, gentlemen of the Army of the Potomac, know better than I do how valuable to our new volunteers were the knowledge and experience of the little Regular Army of 1861, which taught you how to post your sentinels and pickets; how to pitch and strike your tents; how to cook and care for the sick and wounded; how to organize into companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, and Army corps; how to skirmish and how to fight; how to protect your bodies by light earthworks, and how to attack those of your enemy at the least cost of life; in fine, the thousand and one things in which you afterwards became so proficient, and which you will admit can only be learned by practice.

I entertain the highest possible opinion of Army societies like this, which resulted from our civil war. It is not true that they keep alive the animosities of that war, but on the contrary, the social amenities here practiced are calculated to smooth "war's, wrinkled visage," and to develop the kindlier phases of human character, and above all value are the observations of the living actors here spoken and recorded before a tribunal which can separate pretension from practice, and thus preserve the results of an experience which may be of inestimable value in the next war.

I remember well the public apathy which immediately preceded the Mexican war and the Civil war. Many of us had become so weary of waiting for promotion for action that we resigned our commissions and engaged in civil pursuits, and even as late as March, 1861, if any one spoke openly of civil war he was laughed at for his folly or upbraided for being stampeded, and when war did actually come, no people on earth were less prepared for it than those of the United States.

Only twenty years have passed since that dread epoch, and I sometimes fear our people are again becoming so engrossed in their pursuit of wealth that they are liable to forget the lessons of that war. To be sure, we possess most valuable records in the newspapers of the day; in the official reports not yet complete; in the many histories, biographies, memoirs, recol-

lections, etc., of the principal actors, and I for one hail the two last additions to our stock of knowledge in Badeau's "Military History of Gen. Grant," and in Mr. Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy."

These are now fair subjects of criticism and comment, and I believe that the cause of truth demands that every witness shall record his honest opinions of such important matters.

I did not have the privilege of sharing in the operations of the Army of the Potomac, but I have been over the ground; was personally acquainted with nearly all your army, corps, and division commanders, and I say publicly and emphatically that, Davis to the contrary notwithstanding, I approve of General Grant's movement from Washington to Richmond by land, instead of by water. War is an awful game and demands death and destruction. A certain amount of fighting, of killing, had to be done, and the banks of the Rapidan and Mattaponi were as good a place for it as those of the James and the Appomattox. So far as I am capable of judging, General Badeau has told his story of the terrible battles from the Wilderness to the Appomattox court house clearly and well. I know that heart burnings are generated by allusion to personal traits of character, but I do not see how otherwise General Badeau could have accounted for actual results. I surely rose from the perusal of his volumes with a higher estimate of the great Army of the Potomac than I had before, and am now better prepared to unite with you in celebrating its perseverance, its mighty courage and heroism. To have your names inscribed on its rolls is an honor that your children will value more than you do.

As to Mr. Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," I confess I have not seen the volume, only the copious extracts in the New York Herald of June 3, 1881, and hardly know whether to treat them seriously or jocularly. It was not expected that he would feel kindly to those who awakened him so rudely from his dream of empire; but surely in stating facts beyond the reach of his vision or understanding, he ought to have approximated the truth even as to his enemies. Assuming the quotations published in the Herald as authentic I wish to say that it was lucky for Mr. Davis that General Johnston, in May, 1864, did not obey his orders and assume the offensive from Dalton to the north side of the Tennessee river. One would suppose that after the experience of both Johnston and Hood, whose courage and skill no man disputes, even Mr. Davis would be convinced that the aggressive campaign foreshadowed in his seven general propositions of April 16, 1864, was the veriest nonsense. Johnston did not have at Dalton 70,000 men, and Mr. Davis ought to have known it, and Johnston, on the spot, was better qualified to judge than Mr. Davis at Richmond. As to the removal of the non-combatant population from Atlanta, Mr. Davis says that since Alva's atrocious cruelties in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century there has been nothing in comparison for cruelty.

He had a right to publish such words in 1864, when extraordinary language was needed to arouse the sinking energies of his people (as he called them), but at this late date it is simply absurd. Not a man, woman, or child was harmed in that removal. Major Clare of the Confederate army, appointed by General Hood, and General Willard Warner of my staff, now residing in Tecumseh, Cherokee county, Alabama, certified jointly to me this fact.

The following is Major Clare's report in full, and I think Mr. Davis will hear from General Warner in good time:

(General Sherman here read the report of W. Clare, Major and A. I. G. Confederate service, in reference to the removals from Atlanta under Gen. Sherman's orders. He reports that all possible means of conveyance were put at his disposal by Gen. Sherman, and whatever suffering there was resulted from a disregard of the advice he gave the citizens to start early in the trace. Five days rations were furnished by the Federal authorities. A list enclosed with this report shows the following totals: Men, 98; women, 395; children, 605; servants, 70; grand total, 1168.

General Sherman also exhibited an original report of Colonel William G. Le Duc, United States Quartermaster, Twentieth corps, now Commissioner of Agriculture, showing that the number of persons sent south were: Adults 705, children 867, servants 79; total, 1,651, with full names of each, with the number of packages for each aggregating many thousands, all of which was transported by the United States troops twenty miles, and not a single piece broken or mutilated.)

Again Mr. Davis records that the officers and men sent to escort and convey them to Rough and Ready Station, "robbed them of the few articles of value they had been permitted to take from their homes." This is simply untrue, and Mr. Davis ought to have known it to be so, for Major Clare, of the Confederate Army, bore public testimony to the kindness of the escort, and General Warner, since Senator from Alabama, well-known and universally respected, is still living in Alabama, was then, and is still responsible, and is far better qualified to testify to the facts than Mr. Davis, who was a thousand miles away. I am responsible for the order of removal, and it was right; it was eminently humane to remove a non-combatant population from the theatre of war. It produced the effect I intended, and hastened the conclusion of the war, a bloody war, which Mr. Davis, according to his own account, would never have terminated as long as he could have saved his own life? As to the burning of Columbia he intimates that I have endeavored to escape the responsibility for that act, and refers to the excesses of Wallenstein's army in the thirty years war. Mr. Davis was not in Columbia during that fire, nor was General Hampton. I was, and so was General O. O. Howard, so was General John A. Logan, and General William B. Woods, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, and his brother, General Charles R. Woods,

and fourteen thousand honest, good and true Union soldiers. Mr. Davis ignores all these, and adopts the solitary statement of Wade Hampton, who got away and was not there at all after his troops had set fire to the bridges, depots and cotton in the streets of his own city, all of which were burned down or were burning when our troops entered the city. The house occupied by me (Blanton Duncan's) was still standing when the army left; the Preston house (known as the Hampton mansion), occupied by General Logan, was still standing, and the college where General Howard was quartered was not burned. The fire originated on Richardson street, near where I saw with my own eyes burning cotton bales which had been set on fire by the Confederate cavalry. I was in supreme command inside of Columbia during the night of the conflagration, and I allow no man, not even Jeff Davis, to question my statement of a fact as seen by myself. The fire in Columbia on the night of February 17, 1865, in my judgment, then and now, was caused by particles of burning cotton blown against fences and sheds, which spread to houses and finally consumed the centre, but not the whole of the town. The cotton was unquestionably set fire to by the Confederate cavalry, which fire was partially subdued by our troops in the daytime whilst the trains of General Logan's corps (the Fifteenth) were passing, but after the trains had passed and night began the men ceased to carry water, the fire spread anew and finally reached a shed or fence, and the houses built of pitch pine burned with rapidity and fury under a tornado of wind. What of Columbia remained the next morning was wholly due to General Logan's troops. Without them not a house would have escaped. (Almost identically the same thing occurred in Richmond. See Badeau, volume 3, page 538.) I made a report of the facts to my government which was accepted, and there my responsibility ended. Still, I cheerfully admit that history may go further provided actual truth be sought for. I want to know the truth as much as any man. Had I intended to burn Columbia I would have done it just as I would have done any other act of war, and there would have been no concealment about it. I may have said, and now repeat, that should rebellion again occur in South Carolina and it should be my office to cross the Congaree opposed by rebel cavalry, and if in my simple judgment the interest of the government demanded, there will be no such question afterward, but it so happens that in this instance my orders were made two days before we entered the city; they were in writing and must be still in General O. O. Howard's possession. They are recorded in the War Department and have been often printed. These orders were purposely most merciful, because I had none but the most kindly feelings towards South Carolina, by reason of old associates and friends made before the Mexican war, some of whom were known to be in Columbia, and to whom I extended personally and officially every possible assistance. Habitually, all honorable men accept the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, especially of such courts as do honor to our country. This whole matter has been adjudicated by the mixed commission on American and British claims in the cases of Wood and Heyworth vs. the United States, and of Cowlam Gravelly vs. the United States, and I have before me a printed volume of testimony, 329 pages—covering the whole ground of the defence—twenty-one other cases were involved in the same testimony—all were for cotton, claimed by British subjects, burned in Columbia. If burned by the acts of the agents of the United States, the United States were liable for its value. If the fire originated by act of the public enemy the judgment was to be for the United States. The testimony was overwhelming, and the judgment was for the United States. The mixed commission which adjudicated these claims was composed of Count Corti of Italy, the Hon. Russell Gurney, M. P., of London, and the Hon. James S. Fraser of Indiana. This commission acted under the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of May 8th, 1871, and rejected every claim for cotton burned at Columbia, S. C., on February 17th, 1865, twenty-three in number, and the council and agent, the Hon. Robert S. Hale, reports March 30th, 1873, in a public document, page 50: "Several claims were brought for property alleged to have been destroyed by the burning of Columbia, on the allegation that that city was wantonly fired by the army of General Sherman, either under his orders, or by his consent and permission. A large amount of testimony was taken upon this subject, including that of Gen. Hampton and other Confederate officers on the part of the claimants, and of Generals Sherman, Logan, Howard, Woods, and other Federal officers on the part of the United States. The claims were all disallowed, all the commissioners agreeing."

"I am advised that the commissioners were unanimous in the conclusion that the conflagration which destroyed Columbia was not to be ascribed to either the Federal or Confederate officers."

No British claimant would have lost his case if Wade Hampton's testimony was to have outweighed that of General O. O. Howard, General W. T. Sherman, Capt. S. H. M. Byers, Col. J. C. Audenried, Gen. William B. Hazen, Mr. John B. Pierce, Gen. Charles B. Woods, Senator T. W. Osborn, Col. Maxwell Woodhull, Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Col. J. C. McCoy, Capt. H. W. Howgate, Gen. John A. Logan, and about a dozen citizens, all men of large intelligence, all personally present, and who testified under oath of what they individually saw, and were questioned and cross-questioned by acute lawyers, representing both sides of all the cases. I declare that it is simply infamous for Mr. Davis to offer his own naked statement of a fact, after such a judgment by a tribunal of justice to which he now owes an allegiance, however unwilling. Were it not for the fact that he has published such statements in foreign lands, I would be disposed to treat his comparison of me with Alva and Wallenstein, as the fruit of his pompous vanity. For the likeness is about as wide of probability as of his own resemblance to Julius

Cæsar. Again he asserts that in Greensboro, N. C., Gen. Joseph E. Johnston disobeyed his (Davis's) orders to retreat through the Carolinas, Georgia, etc., towards Texas, by a route along which supplies for the purpose had been collected, so as to prolong the war *ad infinitum*. Now, many humane and good men contend that after Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the civil war should have ended, and that all the horrors and devastation which afterwards resulted are chargeable to the Confederate authorities. Whatever may be the judgment of mankind on that proposition, I am sure there is no good American citizen of the North or the South but what will feel a debt of gratitude to Gen. Johnston for his good sense, and his humanity in stopping the war when he did in defiance of Davis's orders. To have resolved the war in April, 1865, from one, by grand organized armies, into one of partisans and guerillas, would have been an unpardonable crime against humanity. I know that at that time many of us dreaded such an event and I would not have believed that a man of such weight and experience could have advised, and ordered it, had not Mr. Davis in his new book revealed the truth over his own signature. Gen. Johnston still lives in vigor and health, and is abundantly able to vindicate his soldierly fame against this and the other flings which Mr. Davis has cast at him. I merely allude to the case in this connection to show how blind Mr. Davis seems to have been to the humanities of the war. How little sympathy he felt for the marches, toils, privations and deaths of his own soldiers, to advise and "order" that the remnants of his armies should flee towards Texas, a thousand miles through a country already devastated, pursued by a relentless foe, and that in the vain hope of delaying for a few short weeks and months his own hopeless fate.

This much of the speech was in manuscript. Upon concluding it, Gen. Sherman offered an apology for its length, that this was an historical matter and should properly be brought before an Army society. He concluded with some extemporaneous remarks in which he paid a glowing tribute to the Army of the Potomac, and also to his own Army. In conclusion, he said: "From the day Atlanta fell, Sherman's army became a part and parcel of the Army of the Potomac. (Applause.) We had the same enemy to fight, the same country to love, the same flag to adore and to follow." (Great and long-continued applause.)

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—The board, of which Capt. J. H. Merriman was chairman, recently convened at the Treasury Department for the examination of Revenue Marine Cadets of the graduating class, concluded its labors June 7. The following young men reached the required standard, making the average marked on a scale of 100 placed opposite their names: John E. Lutz, of Ohio, 91; Daniel P. Foley, Dist. of Columbia, 90.4; Percy W. Thompson, Maryland, 84.4; Howard M. Broadbent, Pennsylvania, 84.2. They will be placed on the list of those who are eligible for appointment in the grade of 3d lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Board of Directors, N. R. A., was held at New York City June 7, General A. C. Barnes in the chair. The several reports of officers and committees were duly received, after which the following line members were elected: Gen. B. H. Bristow, Gen. Horace Porter, Henry L. Horton, John D. Prince, James Whitley, Benjamin F. Carver, Frank Work, Fred. H. Gould, Charles W. Griswold, S. Foster Dewey, T. Henry French, Charles Delmonico, Henry N. Smith, Walter S. Neilson, William F. Shaffer, J. B. Houston, Lieut. L. Crane, F. P. Duckworth and L. Ginter. A motion was made to rescind or abrogate the "Handicap rules," lately adopted by the Board, and after a long discussion the matter was laid on the table for one month. Gen. Barnes said, in answer to an informal inquiry, that he believed there was a disposition on the part of the authorities to renew the rifle practice of the State forces, and that in such case there would probably be some subsidy granted the association, though not as large as had been previously allowed.

In regard to the subject of State Rifle Practice, it might be well to state that but one day's compulsory practice will be called for by the authorities. On that occasion the troops will be expected to shoot over the 100 yards standing and 300 yards kneeling as one class, and 200 yards standing and 500 yards lying as a second class, five rounds only at each distance. This practice will cover the morning hours, and after luncheon the afternoon will be used solely for file and volley firing. This change will be found most satisfactory to the officers and men, especially of the 1st and 2d Divisions. We would also state that the authorities have decided to issue marksmen's badges, though the practice for them will not be compulsory. We also understand, though not officially, that the figure of merit will be based on the class practice, and file and volley firing, while even though a whole regiment should win marksmen's badges its "figures of merit" would not be increased.

During the month of June the following military matches will be shot at Creedmoor under the direction of the National Rifle Association:

Saturday, June 18, at 2:30 p. m., the "We Will" Match; prize, a Remington long range rifle, value \$125, offered by the late Major Charles A. Coffin. Open only to members of the National Guard of any State. Distances, 300 and 600 yards; position at 300 yards standing, at 600 yards any with head towards the target. Seven shots at each distance. Weapon, the authorized military rifle in use by the organization of which the competitor is a member. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Prize to become property of competitor winning it three times (not necessarily consecutive).

Saturday, June 25: "The Champion Marksmen's Badge" match; 1st competition at 9:30 a. m.; open all day; no handicaps. 1st prize—A gold champion marksmen's badge of 1881, offered by Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y. The badge to become the property of the competitor, who, at the close of the season of 1881, shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tie, the highest aggregate score of all the competitions participated in up to that time to decide. Open to all members of the N. G., S. N. Y. Distances, 200 and 500 yards, five shots, at each distance. Weapon, Remington rifle, N. Y. State model. Position, standing at 200 yards; any, with head to the target, at 500 yards. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Competitors allowed unlimited entries in each competition, but only the highest score to take a prize. Other prizes in this match will be subsequently announced, and it

is confidently expected that certified scores made in this contest will count in the qualification for the marksmen's badge.

On the same day two new matches, destined to become the most popular contests ever shot at Creedmoor, will be commenced, as follows:

The "Second Class" Match; 1st competition at 9:30 a. m.; open all day; no handicaps; 1st prizes offered by Messrs. Baker and McKenney, No. 141 Grand street, New York; value \$75. The principal prize to become the property of the competitor who, at the close of the season of 1881, shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tie the highest aggregate score of all competitions participated in up to that time to decide. Open to members of the N. R. A. and the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard, or militia of any State. Uniform not required to enter. Distances, 300 and 400 yards; positions, kneeling at 300, any (with head towards the target) at 400 yards. Five shots at each distance, each entry. Weapon, any military rifle. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Competitors allowed unlimited entries, but only the highest score to take a prize.

The "Third Class" Match; 1st competition at 9:30 a. m.; open all day; no handicaps. 1st—Prizes offered by Messrs. Boylan and Co., No. 135 Grand street, N. Y.; value \$75. Distances, 100 and 150 yards. Position, standing. Other conditions as in "Second Class" Match. In addition to these special prizes a series of supplementary prizes will be offered by the N. R. A. and individuals, and which will be subsequently announced.

THE ARTILLERY DRILL, NEW ORLEANS.—The grand military fete, prize drill, etc., given in New Orleans, under the auspices of the Crescent regiment, on May 19 and 20, were reported in last week's JOURNAL. A second series—artillery—were instituted by the 1st regiment, Louisiana, Field Artillery of New Orleans. This was the first annual prize drill instituted by this command; \$800 in cash was offered in three prizes, and organizations throughout the country were invited to participate. But two outside commands responded, Battery A, St. Louis Light Artillery, and Battery A, Alabama State Artillery, but as the Louisianians furnished three batteries, B, C, and D, the contest promised to be a good one. The drills were to take place on the Fair grounds, Capt. Rodgers, Lieut. Reed and Bridgman, 2d U. S. Artillery, being again called upon to act as the judges. The selection of these officers gave universal satisfaction, for their disinterested and impartial decisions in the infantry drills of the 19th and 20th were most heartily recognized. It was "a clear field and no favor," and all felt that the garlands of honor would be placed only on the brows of those most justly entitled to them. A difficult programme had been arranged for the competing artillery squad, but during the evening of the 20th and morning of the 21st, rumor was active, and it was freely announced that the judges had decided on an extensive change, whereby the movements to be executed would be made as difficult as possible, while their number would be increased. Though this caused a temporary flutter of excitement, all reported in good season anxious and willing to meet and conquer the very knottiest of points in the manual of the piece or school of the battery dismounted.

The weather which had proved so delightful during the Inter-state drill of the "Crescents," was, on this morning, dead against the "Louisianians." The sky was dull and heavy, and frequent showers gave token of a heavy storm. As a consequence the attendance was not as large as was expected; those who did come, however, were treated to a splendid exhibition of the battery drill. In addition to the money prizes, \$500 to first, \$200 to second, and \$100 to third, Lieut. Col. J. D. Edwards offered a set of handsome medals to the best gun squad in the Louisianians, and though the \$500 was not to be despised, it was at once seen that the members of the home squads had set their hearts in capturing these medals.

Battery C, New Orleans, was the first to enter the enclosure, the squad of eight being under the command of Capt. J. M. Fortier, with Fred. Kornbeck as gunner, the drill being commenced with the manual of the piece. In this the detachment were at home, but the repeated change of posts coming as they did at most unlooked for times, and to the militiamen unheard of situations—even to a change, after the immediate dismounting of the piece—were almost demoralizing. The judges had indeed changed the programme, but Capt. Fortier's squad were equal to all emergencies, and never quaked. The applause was frequent and truly well deserved, the squad being well up in their duties, promptly responding to every order. The dismounting and mounting of piece and caisson were most excellently rendered, while the movements of the piece unlimbered and limber, front, right, left, and rear were capitally performed, but decidedly slow and lacked the true artillery dash. The several movements by detachment were clean, as were generally the change posts and changes of action. The detachment was scored in one or two of these latter movements. The loadings and firings with and without the numbers were prompt and accurate, and no doubt covered the few errors committed in the early part of the drill. Captain Fortier and his squad were loudly applauded as they marched from the ground.

Battery D was next called upon, 1st Lieut. John Turner being in command, with W. P. Winslow, gunner. The sharp drill given Battery C, with its various changes, had, apparently, a distressing effect on this squad, for as the men entered the enclosure they were decidedly nervous. This was more particularly observed in the change of posts and movements of the piece unlimbered. In executing the manual of the piece limbered, with the movements of action front, rear, etc., and prepare for firing, the detachment lost many points, while the repeated change of posts almost demoralized the men. When it is considered, however, that this detachment has been drilling together scarcely a month, the display must be acknowledged as commendable, and the pluck of the detachment in facing the music after the fine work of Capt. Fortier's squad was most generously acknowledged by the judges and spectators. "Blood will tell," and the friends of Battery D most freely predicted that at the next annual drill their squad would be second to none. I most honestly join in this prediction, and if the squad will work together during the coming season quick change of posts will not disturb them.

The last detachments of the Louisianians next came to the front, Battery B, Lieut. H. B. Thompson commanding the squad, and Sergt. F. C. Sallan gunner. This squad had many friends in the grand stand, and their appearance was hailed with repeated rounds of applause. Their general appearance and set up fully warranted the reception; the men were active, and opened the drill as though they meant business. "There was no fear! There was no distrust! All was confidence and reliance." And as the detachment assumed position, piece unlimbered, they looked and acted as though they not only meant to win the "Edward's medals" but the first place in the grand contest. The general work, piece unlimbered, was most satisfactory, and though in the change of posts one or two slips occurred, they were corrected on the instant. The limber front was capitally executed, as were the change posts and the movements by detachment. There was a dash about the squad that carried the spectators by storm, but the judges were officers who knew their duties, and though the lookers on

were satisfied, the judges had already scored many points for failure to comply with the strict rules as laid down in Tactics. To unlimber and prepare for firing, action front, right, left and rear, were most generously applauded, but again the judges were observed to score points. The fringes were good, as were the mechanical manoeuvres, and the detachment retired well satisfied with their exhibition. It was indeed a capital display, and to the non-military spectators looked the perfection of drill, and as the men left the field, those on the stand freely pronounced the exhibition far in excess of that of Battery C.

The Mobile squad, Battery A, Alabama State Artillery, were next called, the detachment being under command of Capt. Daniel E. Huger, with H. G. Kearns as gunner. It was generally conceded that the visiting companies would carry off the honors, the detachments having repeatedly joined in competitive drills, while the Louisiana boys were engaged for the first time. The Mobile squad was freely backed to beat the home troops, and as they entered the square their every movement was watched with interest, coupled with considerable anxiety by the betting men, who were considerably taken aback by the fine appearance and excellent drill of Batteries C and B. The Mobile squad certainly appeared to the general satisfaction, while their early movements were prompt and correct. They were every inch soldiers, and bore themselves as such. "Change posts" and work in the new positions told its tale, and point after point was scored. In the general movements of the school of the soldier and battery, the squad received well merited applause, the commands of the captain were prompt, and the execution of the several orders splendid. Hardly a slip was noticed in the movements, limbered or unlimbered, with the exception previously noted. The movements by hand, piece unlimbered, were excellent, and unlimber and prepare for firing the best of the day. The several fringes, too, with and without numbers, were capitally executed, but in the firing with reduced numbers the command fell off and lost many points. The mechanical manoeuvres, too, were generally well performed, though the change of right wheel with right wheel of limber was somewhat messed and caused the dropping of more points. The mounting and dismounting piece were splendidly performed, while the "carry piece" of the detachment was of the very best, and brought forth several rounds of well deserved applause. As the squad retired their backers were jubilant, while the friends of Capt. Fortier's detachment were quiet, preferring to await the official decision before making an unnecessary display. The Mobile squad had done splendidly, and even the disinterested military spectators were loathe to express an opinion as to which detachment had carried off the honors.

But one squad remained, Battery A, St. Louis Light Artillery, under command of Lieut. P. H. Skipworth, Jr.; Gunner D. D. Saunders. As this detachment faced the judges every eye was riveted on the men, for they had a splendid record, and had previously carried off first honors in four consecutive prize drills. A fine exhibition was looked forward to as the men assumed positions, but after one or two movements the military critics were free to confess that they were disappointed. The detachment was well drilled, and the earlier manoeuvres were executed with the precision of automatons, but they were generally pronounced more of the show or stage order than those of active troops. This idea was increased by the fact that for some little time the work was executed with white gloves on the hands of the men. The regular changes of post were handsomely executed, but when the movements of the piece limbered and unlimbered were ordered, and posts changed at most unlooked for times, the command almost broke down, and it was at once seen that, though the work was beautifully rendered with the men in certain positions, an unexpected change of places threw everything out of gear. The departure of the judges from the original programme told on the squad, and point after point was scored against them. Besides, in almost all the action and limber movements the caisson was overlooked, while the piece and limber were handled in a most careless fashion. The mechanical manoeuvres were rendered in magnificent shape, not a single hitch occurring, while the fringes with and without the numbers, and the service of the piece with diminished numbers, were all that could possibly be expected. It was most essentially a "show" drill, and the spectators even before the announcement of the judges' decision had settled the fact that the honors would go to the Mobile, or Capt. Fortier's squad.

Each command executed fifty separate movements, the maximum points for each being three, a total of 150 points. At the close of the drill of the St. Louis squad the detachments were drawn up in line when the judges announced the following as the figure of merit. Battery C, New Orleans, 142.0; Battery A, Mobile 140.0; Battery A, St. Louis, 139.4; Battery B, New Orleans, 128.0; Battery D, New Orleans, 117.8. Capt. Fortier was then called to the front and centre to receive the first prize, the Hon. E. Howard McCaleb making the presentation speech. Referring to the fact that Louisiana has always paid much attention to the artillery arm he said:

"It is a singular fact that although Louisiana troops in every branch of the service have always acquitted themselves with honor and sustained the highest reputation for valor, yet her artilleryists in three wars have triumphantly borne away the palm of victory." Turning to other topics he remarked: "The National Guard have contributed more than any other class of citizens to allay the passions engendered by sectional strife, the bitterness of that fratricidal struggle, and to restore the blessings of peace, harmony, and good-will between the members of the American Union. The recent visit of the military companies from the great States of New York and Massachusetts to the Crescent City and the cordiality of the reception here, has healed the last wound left upon the body politic, and has made us again one people, not only in name but in fact, having one common aspiration for the honor, glory, and welfare of these United States."

NORMAN.

THE PRIZE DRILL AT NASHVILLE, TENN.—In connection with their grand fair, 1881, the Board of Managers of the Nashville exposition offered a series of prizes, open to the militia or National Guard of the United States, artillery and infantry—competitive drills—to take place at Nashville on the closing days of the fair. These prizes were, 1st, Artillery drill, for \$500 and \$200; 2d, Infantry drill, for \$1,700 and \$800. Infantry—Companies who had never been awarded a first prize, \$500 and \$200, with special prizes for artillery and infantry target practice. The invitation of the managers had been sent broadcast, and a very large attendance—competitors—had been expected. A number of companies from the West and South had expressed their intention of being participants, and even one, an independent organization, from Western New York had voted to go; but at the last moment causes unnecessary to here explain intervened, and but three artillery and four infantry companies were entered for the prizes. Every detail for the convenience and comfort of the visiting troops had been thought of, and on the morning of May 25, the great day of the week, militarily speaking, everything was ready for the test of drill and discipline.

The judges, to whose decision was left the awarding of the valuable prizes, were Capt. W. H. Clapp, 16th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., and the soldiers and spectators felt that the merits and awards of the contestants were in good hands. The opening drill, Artillery, was announced for 10 A. M. on the 25th, and at that hour every seat in the vast enclosure was filled with the wealth and beauty of Nashville, there being certainly 8,000 people assembled to witness the efforts of the soldiers.

Little time was wasted in the early morning, and prompt the artillery were directed to report, the first to respond being Battery A, St. Louis, the detachment appearing to excellent advantage. The movements called for were those of the soldier and battery dismounted, loadings and fringes with the mechanical manoeuvres. The loadings and change of positions were excellently rendered, as well as were the actions front, etc.; but the limber movements were somewhat slighted. The fringes were good, and the dismounting and mounting of piece and caisson exceedingly fine. There was, however, a certain stiffness about the men which told on the drill. Their time was limited to thirty minutes, when they had to give way to the Burns Artillery, Nashville. This squad had never drilled for a prize before, and though received with cheers and applause the men showed unmistakable signs of nervousness, a fact which lost them many points in the early stages of the drill. In the manual of the piece their work was excellent; but in the action and limber movements a degree of hesitancy was shown which detracted from their general merit. Their loadings and fringes were but fair, while the changes of piece might be improved upon. It was a first exhibition trial, and as such well merited the applause of the very numerous friends of the squad. Battery A, Louisville, was the last of the artillery competitors, and in this case promptly proved that "the last shall be first." Their every movement was clean and well defined, the changes of posts rapid and correct, while the men seemed equally well qualified to act in any position. The action and limber movements were good, and the loadings and fringes of a most excellent quality. At the close of their half-hour with the 3-inch U. S. gun there was little doubt in the minds of the spectators as to which squad would win the capital prize.

The infantry drill was next announced, Capt. Rhett's Bluff City Grays, Memphis, taking the lead. The artillery drill was a most meritorious exhibition; but the infantry took the hearts of the assembled populace, and as the command marched into the field, the people fairly trembled with delight; cheer upon cheer rent the air, while tiny gloved hands and dainty handkerchiefs lent their might to the applause. It was a magnificent spectacle, the small detachment of soldiers in their neat uniforms marching with an easy swinging step, while overhead, this vast concourse of spectators cheering and applauding to the very echo. The triumphal entry of the conqueror into old Rome was seldom graced with a more enthusiastic reception than were these soldiers, assembled to exhibit their proficiency in the duties which, in the rugged days of war, would make them valuable to the nation. This grand ovation was not alone given to the first company, but was repeated again and again as each command assumed its place before the judges. It was a sight and a greeting which should never be forgotten by the competing bodies. After the acknowledgment of the salute by the judges, the ranks were opened, the first point being scored by the failure of the captain to assume his correct position, "three yards in front of the right file." The manual of arms was handsomely rendered, but the men appeared somewhat nervous, while the stack was faulty. The men apparently forgot that the Tactics direct that at "order arms" the piece should be lowered gently to the ground, and not sent down with a whang, which is liable to greatly impair the usefulness of the rifle. The movements of the school of the company were all handsomely executed, and though several minor errors were committed, which, by the way, did not escape the eyes of the judges, but very little fault could be found. At the close of the forty-five minutes the recall was sounded, and the Memphis soldiers retired, leaving behind them a good impression as to their general knowledge and proficiency in drill and discipline.

They were replaced by the Porter Rifles of Nashville, with Capt. Ryer in command. This was the favorite organization, and as they entered the open space they were most enthusiastically greeted by the populace. To quote the judges, "the drill of this company was simply magnificent." Their soldierly bearing and general set up could hardly be improved upon. Yet there seemed a general nervousness in the men, with an inclination to turn the head to see what was going on either at the right or left; this caused an unsteadiness in the ranks which did not pass without its comment. The manual was beautifully rendered, and yet the prevailing "bang" at the "order" was readily observed. In the ordinary company this very grave fault might be condoned, but in an organization which prides itself on being at the very top notch of the Tactics on all points, the fault seems almost unpardonable. It is to be hoped that before the companies' next appearance in public Capt. Ryer will correct the error. The loadings and fringes were beautifully rendered, as were the company and platoon movements. The marches, column of fours, and company front, for step, distances, and alignments could not be excelled, and though there were one or two slips in anticipating commands, the general movements were splendidly executed. The on right and left into line from column of fours were as though executed by one man, the halt, carry, and dress of each four being automatic, while the fronts into line, and the marching single and double ranks, were beautiful exhibitions of the Tactics. The spectators were worked up to a very high pitch of enthusiasm, round after round of applause being given to each successfully executed movement, and when their time was up all appeared sorry. I forgot to state that during the inspection the company appeared careless, and lost several points.

The Indianapolis Light Infantry were the next to take the field, with Capt. Buckle in command, the solid marching of the company as they entered the enclosure winning them many warm friends. The "open ranks" was good, and the manual fair, but the visitors suffered in comparison with the two preceding companies, especially with the Porter's. The men were decidedly nervous, and frequently anticipated the commands of the captain, while several made mistakes and a large number were slow in the execution. The manual on the march was careless, almost enough to be called ragged, the company thereby greatly falling off in the figure of merit. The loadings and fringes were in the main good, but a blunder of the captain in ordering "load" with the pieces already loaded, cost the company some marks. The marching movements were fair, yet were often open to criticism, through errors of the guides, and poor marching, while the platoon movements were open to the same general criticism. The company was handicapped by the splendid drill of the Porter's and Bluff City Grays, and though the men endeavored to fight off the feeling, it hung, and had a most depressing effect on their general work.

The last company to report was the Crescent Rifles, of New Orleans, under Captain Harry Allen, the steadiness and general appearance of the command creating considerable

enthusiasm. It was well known that this company had given the famous Chickasaws a hard tussle for first honors at the drill in New Orleans, so their every movement was most closely scrutinized, and as they wheeled into line before the judges a hearty round of applause at their splendid appearance was sent up by the mass of spectators. Their drill was, however, hardly well commenced, when the judges called a halt, and, on account of the very threatening appearance of the weather, the drill was postponed until the next day.

The attendance on the 26th fell far behind that of the previous day's, there being but about three thousand people on the stands; the weather, however, was fine, and the fair sex numerous. The regular duty of the day was commenced with the artillery practice, the target being almost 1,500 yards distant, each detachment being allowed ten rounds. The Louisiana squad had one hit (ricochet) on the left lower corner of the target; the Burns Artillery failed to find the square; while at the completion of the practice on the next day the St. Louis Battery followed suit, though all their shots were close. The infantry target practice was then taken up, Creedmoor target, 200 yards, military rifles, five rounds per man. The principal scores in this contest were: Lieut. J. E. Duling, 19; Lannon, 18; Hinton, 16; Foley, 15; Lamb, 14; Carroll, 14, all Porter Rifles; McLaughlin, 14; Capt. Rhett, 14; Lieut. Pettit, 14, all Bluff City Grays; Jones, Rock City Guards, 13.

At the completion of this practice it was 5 P. M., and Capt. Allen's Crescent company filed into the enclosure ready to complete their share of the week's work, a salvo of applause greeting their appearance. They moved in a solid and soldierly manner, and looked like men determined to win a bitter fight, and do it handsomely too. The long rest had its good effect, the men had lost their nervousness and all were on their mettle. The manual, with and without the numbers, was indeed excellent, though a shade under that of the Porter's. The errors, however, though almost minute, did not escape the judges. The loading and firing was magnificent, the fires' kneeling and lying down being a perfect picture of grace and ease. In the movements of the school of the company, the command would be hard to excel, the distances and alignments being almost perfect, though the step, as in the other companies, was decidedly fast. Their wheelings were steady and correct and guides accurate, while the fronts into line and on right and left into line from the column of fours were almost like clockwork. The drill was a superb one, and at the expiration of the 45 minutes allowed, the company had completed all the required evolutions, opinion as to the merits of the Crescent and Porter's being most evenly divided, and the friends of each were confident of success. As the company marched off the ground they were heartily applauded for their magnificent work.

On the 27th the military exercises were closed, the programme being the drill for companies that had never won in a competitive drill. The contestants were the Bluff City Grays, Memphis, Howard Reserves, Lebanon, Ind., Sumner Guards, Gallatin, the Sumner's opening the ball. At the start the men were decidedly nervous, and they lost many points, but in the marching they rapidly improved and closed with a fair record. The company is a good one, and will improve with practice. The Howard's appeared to excellent advantage, their manual was good, and loadings and fringes carefully executed, while the evolutions of the company were generally satisfactory. They were warmly applauded at the close. The Bluff City Grays were the last to enter the field, and from the very start carried off all the honors, and though their manual and manoeuvring were not as good as during the previous competition, they were far in excess of the other companies, and it was generally conceded that they had secured first place.

The ceremonies of the day were concluded with a dress parade of all the competing companies, Capt. W. H. Clapp, 16th U. S. Infantry, in command, and Lt. E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Inf., as adjutant. The battalion, five companies, was handsomely formed, the Porter's having the right, the Crescent's left, and the Howard's centre; the Bluff City Grays second, and the Sumner's fourth in line. The ceremony was beautifully rendered, the manual at arms being a very sight to behold. After the close of the parade, Major A. W. Wills, chairman of the military committee, advanced to the front and read the following report of the judges awarding the prizes:

NASHVILLE, May 27, 1881.—To the Military committee Nashville Exposition—Gentlemen: The Board of Judges respectfully submit the following report:

Prizes Awarded—Artillery Target Practice—First prize, Louisville Battery of Artillery; second prize returns to the Association. In awarding this prize, the Board wishes to state that it is their opinion that the bad shooting in two batteries was due to faulty ammunition, and also to call attention to the fine shooting of the St. Louis Battery. They regret they are barred from giving them the second prize.

Infantry Target Practice—First prize, J. E. Duling, score.....4 4 3 4—19 Second prize, H. C. Lannon, score.....3 5 4 3—18 Third prize, W. E. Hinton, score.....3 3 3 4—16

Competitive Drill of Infantry, for companies who have never been awarded first prize, as prescribed—First prize, Bluff City Grays, Memphis; second prize, Howard Reserves, Lebanon.

Competitive Drill of Artillery—First prize, Louisville Battery; second prize, St. Louis Battery.

Competitive Infantry Drill, open to the world.—In awarding the prizes in this magnificent contest the Board of Judges hereby respectfully report: That, after mature deliberation and careful calculation, based on individual figures of merit and points taken upon the field, they find the difference between the prize winners not to exceed two one-hundredths of a point. The board, therefore, regrets that it becomes their duty to make any distinction between two organizations of such consummate skill. First prize, Porter Rifles, Nashville; second prize, Crescent Rifles, New Orleans.

Very respectfully,
W. H. CLAPP, Captain, 16th Infantry.
E. B. RHEEM, 1st Lieutenant, 21st Infantry.
G. N. WHISTLER, 1st Lieutenant, 5th Artillery.

The announcement was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and when the troops were dismissed both winners and losers were warmly congratulated. The evening was spent in informal receptions and congratulations, and on the following day the visitors departed for their homes, well satisfied with their reception and the places earned in the drill.

NORMAN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.—The reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania it will be remembered took place in 1878; General Snowden was appointed to the command of the 1st Brigade, located in Philadelphia, and to the position of brigade inspector he appointed Major A. D. Hepburn. It is well known Major Hepburn has recently been promoted to the position of assistant adjutant-general. As the recent inspections will in all probability be the last under his immediate direction, it is a fitting time to make a comparison of the brigade as it was and as it is. The failure of the old 1st Division, if it can be said to have made a failure in 1877, cannot be attributed to lack of discipline, but

after the riots its discipline did rapidly deteriorate, yet it needed only the orders for a reorganization to be promulgated, to create an enthusiasm, notwithstanding that they encroached somewhat on the preconceived rights of some of the organizations. The first inspection report of Major Hepburn was that of Oct. 21, 1878. At that time the Washington Gray and Weecacoee Legion companies were being recruited into battalions; the other organizations of the brigade were: The 1st and 2d regiments, Battalion State Fencibles, Gray Invincibles (separate colored company), Keystone Battery, 1st City Troop, and Black Huzzars. Uniforms and equipments were of a heterogeneous character. Blue uniforms predominated, but in shape, and in the color of the facings, there was as much variety as in the colors of Joseph's coat. The general appearance, therefore, was no better and no worse than in 1877. The discipline, though improved somewhat under the enthusiasm of reorganization in the previous three months, was in several of the commands still poor. The men appeared to be under but little restraint, and unsteadiness was visible to a more or less degree in every command. In drill the 1st regiment was generally excellent, but lacking in a knowledge of details; the Fencible Battalion, organized but a short time, could execute but few movements, but these with excellent precision, the material excellent; the 2d regiment in material excellent, was in drill unquestionably poor; the same may be said of the Huzzars while the City Troop excelled in drill, but lost all the credit by reason of low percentage in attendance. The Keystone Battery was fair, as also the Gray Invincibles. The other commands being in a state of transition from companies to battalions, can hardly be taken into account. So much for the brigade in 1878. From 1878 to 1881 numerous changes were made, especially in organization. The Weecacoee Legion and Washington Gray battalions were consolidated and organized as the 3d regiment. This caused some dissatisfaction, and Cos. A and D were consolidated and transferred to the 1st regiment as Co. G, the members of the old Co. G being transferred to Co. B. Cos. A and D were composed of the members of the original corps, Washington Grays, and as a mutinous disposition was being shown at the time, it is questionable whether the acquiescence in their demands by the State. Authorities did not establish a precedent which, if followed, would soon make a rule: that it is the privilege of a soldier to disobey, rather than a duty to obey all orders. Several companies throughout the brigade were disbanded for inefficiency, and others recruited in their stead; and the Black Huzzar Cavalry failing to put in an appearance at the encampment of last summer were disbanded.

The report of Major Hepburn for 1881 will show the composition of the brigade to be as follows: 1st regiment, ten companies; 2d regiment, eight companies; 3d regiment, seven companies; Battalion State Fencibles, four companies; Gray Invincibles, one company; Keystone Battery and City Troop Cavalry. The consolidation of two of the battalions was an improvement, the same as was the consolidation of the ten divisions. In general appearance the brigade has vastly improved, due entirely to the soldierly, serviceable uniforms. In drill there has been a decided improvement in the battery, and it is entitled to rank with the best in volunteer service as well as in the Regulars. The 1st regiment always good, shows an improvement in the attention given to the details of the drill, otherwise no change is noticeable. In the 2d regiment the change for the better is more apparent than in any other command; poor in drill in 1877, it is now, with exception of in the manual, excellent. The personnel of the regiment is also excellent. The troop shows a slight improvement in percentage present, its drill excellent. The Gray Invincibles still show a fair knowledge of the tactics and rank about as in 1877. The 3d regiment has had its ups and downs, and a good many more of the latter than of the former; nevertheless it holds its own, if it is not getting better. Matters are gradually being harmonized, or rather the inharmonious element is working out, and part of the regiment appears to be under fair drill and discipline. The standard of the Fencibles, judging it by what it was a year ago in the drill, almost precision itself, is so high that what might be termed excellent in others is not excellent for it; in other words, it is not as good as it was a year ago, though again on the ascending scale. In 1877 three-fourths of the Philadelphia troops were entirely deficient in equipments for active service; to-day, excepting in surgical stores and instruments, the equipment is complete. Discipline has measurably improved, especially when under arms, the men

appearing under better restraint, and showing greater deference to their officers. To some extent this was evidenced last year by the men when encamping, being fed on Army rations, yet hardly a grumble was heard. The encampment of last year, while giving the men at least a surface knowledge of camp duties, also developed the fact that the officers were in this respect almost as deficient as the men. The drill rooms have since been used to a slight extent for imparting such knowledge, but of course offer but few facilities. Owing to the efforts of the board of examination there has been a gradual improvement in the line of several of the commands, or rather the officers of the brigade, have a better general knowledge of their duties than formerly. Whether the result of such another trial as that of 1877 would justify the conclusion that the troops are in a more efficient condition than when Major Hepburn first went into office or not, certainly appearances now all lead to such a supposition; and be the improvement genuine or imaginary, great or little, to Maj. Hepburn is due the credit of being in a great measure instrumental in effecting it. His inspections were rigid, and gave the inspiration to every command to appear at its best, and to improve upon that best. All from the brigadier-general commanding to the private in the ranks, have worked with a vim to increase their knowledge and general efficiency in this respect unaided by the State, except indirectly, by the increased *esprit de corps* induced by the furnishing of uniforms and equipments. All this can be said without belittling the large State expenditures, for it must be remembered the extra appropriations have all been used in the same direction. Now should the aid of the State be extended toward an increase of facilities for the attainment of a knowledge of campaign duties, great as has been the improvement in the past three years, the next three may see still greater advancement, for whatever improvement takes place it must be practiced, as theory and drill room teaching has about reached its limit.

The bill supplementary to the bill for the organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has passed the Legislature. This bill provides for encampments, etc.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—1ST LIEUT. ARTHUR GUTHRIE has been unanimously chosen captain of Co. E, 23d New York, vice Fincke, promoted. On the same occasion 2d Lieut. John W. Doscher was given his bar, vice Guthrie.

—The splendid appearance of the 22d New York in their new helmets during the parade on Decoration Day elicited many flattering compliments from the spectators. With the white frock coat the helmet showed to the very best advantage, while with the grey swallow tail of the 7th the white helmet looked out of place.

—COMPANIES A, C, and F, 71st New York, are actively engaged in preparing for their camp at Glen Island, on the Sound, July 2, 3, 4, and 5. The boys will, no doubt, have a good time, though a more secluded place would be more conducive to the obtaining of military knowledge and the art of war.

—The 7th New York have officially announced the abandonment of their "week in camp" this summer. A want of harmony as to time and place among the several companies was the main cause.

—The following officers have been elected in Co. B, 7th New York: 2d Lieut. George A. Jones, 1st Lieut., vice Conover, appointed Adjutant; 1st Sergt. J. E. Ware, 2d Lieut., vice Jones, and Corporal G. W. King, 1st Sergeant, vice Ware. Sergeant Ring will thus fill his second term as 1st Sergeant of the old 2d company, he having some time since resigned that office.

—COMPANY G, 22d New York, at its annual meeting on June 7, through its treasurer, presented the company commander, Capt. George S. Burger, with a handsome sword and equipments, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his soldierly qualities and conscientious work on their behalf.

—COL. T. S. PECK, of Burlington, has been appointed Adjutant and Inspector-General of Vermont, vice Gen. James S. Peck, appointed Postmaster at Montpelier. Gen. Peck served through the war of the Rebellion as a private soldier in the Vermont Cavalry and 9th regiment, and has been colonel in the militia for 10 years past.

—THE National Lancers, Boston, Mass., will celebrate the 44th anniversary of the corps on Tuesday, June 14. A grand banquet will be given at Faneuil Hall in the evening.

—GEO. DUFFY has been appointed quartermaster of the 32d New York, vice Nahe, resigned.

—THE 9th New York went to church on Sunday, June 5. Chaplain Edward A. Reed, of that command, preached his annual sermon.

—THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston celebrated its 243d anniversary on June 7, by a parade through the principal streets, and a review by Governor Long at the State House. After the review the company proceeded to the Hollis street church, where the Rev. Robert Collier of New York preached the annual election sermon. The Simpson's drum corps was a feature of the parade.

—THE following companies are announced as competitors in the grand masonic prize drill to take place in Central Park, Louisville, Ky., on June 22, 23, and 24 next: Porter Rifles, Nashville; Bluff City Grays, Memphis; Buffalo City Battalion, Buffalo, N. Y.; Columbus Grays, Columbus, Ohio; Little Grays, Cincinnati; Cadets, Toledo; five companies of the Legion, Louisville; the Chickasaw Guards, Memphis, and one company from Chicago. The contest between the Porter's and Chickasaw's will be a close one, and well worth visiting. The capital prize is \$1,000 gold.

—BATTERY B, 1st New York Division, had a working drill at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on June 7. The battery marched from its armory to the Park, arriving at about 11 A. M., where after a short rest the drill was commenced. The drill was an instructive one, the several movements being repeated again and again until thoroughly understood. The loadings and discharges were excellent.

—THE regimental commanders and medical officers of the 11th New York Brigade met at brigade headquarters on June 8, for the purpose of discussing with the brigade commander the means for promoting the comfort and preserving the health and lives of officers and soldiers, when called upon to undergo the fatigue and exposure attendant upon long parades or field duty. Gen. Molineux requested that the several medical officers shall be prepared to present their views as fully as possible, from a professional standpoint, together with such suggestions calculated to increase the comfort of the rank and file, as their experience and observation as military men and officers of the National Guard may dictate. We hope to present a *resume* of these views in the JOURNAL of next week.

—THE board of officers, 8th New York, have decided to offer four handsome prizes to stimulate recruiting in that command. Two of these trophies will be awarded to the companies enlisting the greatest number of men between June 1 and Feb. 1, and two will be awarded to individual members of the regiment who recruit the greatest number of men in the same period. One of the prizes has been given by Capt. Michael W. Wall, an ex-officer of the regiment (Capt. Co. B); a second will be given by the Netoran Association of the regiment; the third will be provided by the board of officers, and a friend of the regiment has promised to supply the fourth trophy. The prizes are to be presented to the winners on the evening of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1882.

—THE Ontario militia authorities have refused to allow any canteens at the forthcoming brigade camp at London.

—PRIVATE WINFIELD SCOTT, of Ohio State University Battalion, carried off last week the first prize for perfection in drill, the judges being United States Army officers and officials from the Ohio Adjutant-General's office.

—ORD. SERGT. JAMES MCNEVEN, 13th New York, won the Hulbert prize on June 4, at the armory range, on a score of 45 out of the possible 50: 200 and 500 yards. 20—25—45.

—THE class medals, rifle club, Co. E, 23d New York, were won on June 2, as follows: 1st class, William M. Summers, 21; 2d class, Irving Smith, 19; 3d class, Lytton Briggs, 16. The next competition will take place July 14.

—AT Brinton Range, Elizabeth, N. J., on June 2, Col. G. E. P. Howard won the champion marksman badge, 1881. Distances, 200 and 500 yards, military rifle, five rounds each range, on a score of 22—18—40. Major Bennett and Captain I. R. Denman each scored 18—18—36. On June 4 Mr. J. Thomas won the Sharps' match, 200 yards, military rifle, 10 rounds, with a score of 44, and on the same day Mr. T. P. White won the Remington match, ten rounds, at 200 yards, any rifle, on a score of 47 out of the possible 50.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is in contemplation to organize Schools of Infantry in Canada similar to the Schools of Gunnery, which have proved so successful there?

THE eminent Russian teacher of strategy, Professor Leer, is about to contribute a series of articles on "Strategy as a Science" to one of the leading St. Petersburg reviews.

THE Russian "Volunteer Fleet," proves a dead weight on its owners. The whole of the capital subscribed having been spent, it was lately proposed to bring it to the hammer. But as this practical idea was scouted by the press, as a last resource it is to be utilised in "keeping up communication between the Black Sea and the Pacific," and, according to the *Novoe Vremya*, an Imperial subsidy of something equivalent to about \$375,000 a year, it is believed, "will enable these vessels to compete with the old established French and English lines."

At the annual meeting of the guardians of the Birmingham Proof House yesterday it was reported that during the past year 638,070 barrels were proved, or 90,000 in excess of 1879. In Liege the number proved was 874,920, the increase on the year being about the same as in Birmingham. Ten years ago Birmingham proved 36 per cent. barrels more than Liege, but Liege now proved that percentage over Birmingham. The chairman said during the past month, the first time in the history of the trade, fowling-pieces had been imported from America for English use.—*London Standard*, May 4.

THE *London News* says of the German private soldier: His education commences from the moment when he sets foot in barracks. As he is a mere boy, and might feel cock-a-whoop about his uniform, he is not allowed to go and swagger about the town alone. During six weeks he remains in charge of a *gefrette*, who

acts as his monitor. The *gefrette* is either a corporal or an old soldier—that is, one who has served at least two years, and is known for his steadiness. Four recruits are put under him, and he is required to instruct them in regimental customs, etiquette, rules; to show them how their coats are to be made up, to point out and name the officers to them—in fact, to do them all the friendly offices possible. When the day's duties are over, the *gefrette* generally takes his pupils out for a walk in the town, warns them of what places they must avoid, tells them where they may go, teaches them how to walk, whom to salute, etc., and prevents them from squandering their money. His services are given quite gratuitously. This veneration for the uniform is inculcated with such care that a recruit becomes penetrated with it almost at once, and dismissal from the army is accounted a mortal disgrace which leaves the delinquent no option but to go away from his country. Thieves, deserters, mutineers, incorrigible drunkards, are sentenced to stiff terms of imprisonment, but are never permitted to serve again when their terms of punishment have expired; nor is any lad who has been sentenced to imprisonment by the civil courts before the age of 17 allowed to enter the army. The recruit who joins must have a blameless record, besides being sound of wind and limb. Young men of good education and social position never escape service, as they invariably volunteer at 17. In 1879 there was not a single soldier of superior education who had been enrolled in the service by conscription.

THE *North China Herald* says: "From time to time we have mentioned the trials of new guns manufactured at the Kiangnan Arsenal, and the progress that has been made in this direction by the Chinese during the last twelve months is a matter of no slight importance. Another new 7-inch, or 150-pounder muzzle loading gun, has recently been completed, and submitted to a trial test at the proof range, with very satisfactory

results. This is the sixth gun of the same class and calibre that has been manufactured at the Kiangnan Arsenal. They are built upon the Armstrong principle, weigh about seven and a half tons each, and are capable of throwing a projectile of 150 lbs., with a charge of 30 lbs. of pebble-powder. Although they cannot be compared with the new type of Armstrong gun, we are assured on the best authority that in point of construction they compare favorably with those of similar build made in England, and if this be so, the Chinese, in their own interests, would do well to consider whether it would not be advisable for them to persevere with their local manufacture, as it is quite within the bounds of possibility that in case of war their supply from other countries might be cut off by the laws of neutrality."

A SERIOUS accident lately occurred on board the French corvette *Thémis* at Hong Kong. During the firing of complimentary minute guns, on the occasion of the death of the Czar, one of the charges of the guns exploded during the process of loading, mortally wounding the gunner and severely injuring two others of the crew. The gun was a breech-loader.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram received from St. Vincent there were two explosions on board the *Doterel*—the first supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a boiler used for condensing, and the second in the fore magazine. The *Doterel* sank in eight fathoms, going down head first in three minutes. The survivors saved their lives by jumping overboard after the first explosion, being then picked up by boats from some sealing schooners and the yacht of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. Commander Evans also saved his life by his extreme agility, for he did not wait to make inquiries as to the cause of the first explosion, but "sprang through a port," and was taken out of the water much lacerated by broken glass and wreckage, by which it would appear that he went through sash and

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Chester River Improvement.

Proposals for Dredging.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1881.
PROPOSALS for Dredging at Chester River,
Md., will be received until 1 o'clock P. M.,
June 15, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms and specifications and any desired
information, can be had on application to this
office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt. Col. of Engrs.

Choptank River Improvement.

Proposals for Dredging.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
70 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1881.
PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING at Choptank
River, Maryland, will be received until 2:30
P. M., June 30, 1881, and opened immediately
thereafter.
Blank forms and specifications, and any desired
information can be had on application to this
office. W. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt. Col. of Engrs.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage & Straw

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Houston Street, corner Greene,
New York City, May 18, 1881.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to
the usual conditions, will be received at this
office, until 12 o'clock noon on June 18, 1881,
at which time and place they will be opened in
the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery
of Fuel, Forage, and Straw during the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1882, required at New York City,
Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and David's Island,
N. Y. H.

The Government reserves the right to reject any
or all proposals, or to accept such as may be most
advantageous to the Department.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic
production.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the
kind and estimated quantities required at each
post, and giving full instructions as to the man-
ner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bid-
ders, and terms of contract and payment, will be
furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be
marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw,"
and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Col., and Asst. Q. M. Gen.

Eik River Improvement.

Proposals for Dredging.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1881.
PROPOSALS for Dredging at Eik River, Mary-
land, will be received until 12:30 P. M., of June
15, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter.
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information, can be had on application to this
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and Canada.

Proposals for Stationery.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene,
New York City, June 2, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be
received at this office until 12 M., June 23,
1881, at which time and place they will be opened
in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and de-
livering by June 30, 1881, of a quantity of station-
ery specified in a list and described by samples to
be seen at this office.

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or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic
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Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for
Stationery," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Col., and Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

Improvement of Broad Creek, Delaware.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1881.
PROPOSALS for Dredging in Broad Creek,
Del., will be received until 11½ o'clock, A. M.,
June 15, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms, specifications and any desired in-
formation can be had on application to this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt. Col. of Engrs.

Proposals for Ordnance Stores and Supplies.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 146 Greene, cor. Houston St., Army Building,
P. O. Box No. 1811, N. Y. City, May 28, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, sub-
ject to the usual conditions, will be received at
this office until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday,
June 22, 1881, at which time and place they will
be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing
for the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island,
N. Y. H., Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.,
and this Agency during the fiscal year commencing
July 1, 1881, and ending June 30, 1882, of such
quantities of Stores and supplies of the following
kinds as may be required during the fiscal year
mentioned, all to be of the best quality and sub-
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Bran, Oil Meal, Oats, Straw, Horse Shoes, Locks,
Nails, Screws, Spikes, Copper and Iron Tacks,
Bridle and Harness Leather, Lumber, Shingles,
Lath, Candles, Coal, Gasoline, Burn ng Oil, Bath
Brick, Brooms, Crocus Cloth, Emery Cloth, Em-
ery: er, Rottenstone, Sandpaper, Soaps, Sponge,
Tripoli; Roofing, Sheathing and Wrapping Pa-
per, Alcohol, Ghee; Lard, Neatsfoot, Sperm and
Lined Oil, Paints, Putty, Turpentine, Var-
nishes, Tin Cane, Wheel Grease, Brushes, Rasps,
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senal, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; and the Proving
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The Government reserves the right to reject any
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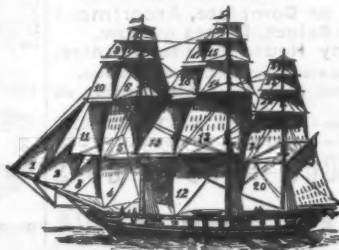
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Proposals for Dredging and for Rip-rap Granite.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
New London, C. N., May 16, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this
office until 11 A. M., on the 15th day of June,
1881, as follows: DREDGING:

New Haven Harbor, Conn.; Bridgeport Harbor,
Conn.; Norwalk Harbor, Conn.; Southport Har-
bor, Conn.; New London Harbor, Conn.; Thames
River, Conn.; Housatonic River, Conn.

Rip Rap Granite for breakwater at New Haven
Harbor, Conn.; Stonington Harbor, Conn.; Port
Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

Specifications and blank forms for Proposals
and guaranty will be sent on application to this
office. J. W. BARLOW, Maj. of Engineers.

Appomattox River Improvement.

Proposals for widening the Puddledock Cut.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1881.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office
until noon of June 15, 1881, and opened im-
mediately thereafter, for widening Puddledock
cut, a part of the Appomattox Improvement
about two miles below Petersburg, Va.
Blank forms and specifications may be had at
this office.

Information as to the locality should be sought
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Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Houston St., cor. Greene,
New York City, May 16, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, will be
received at this office until 12 M., June 17,
1881, at which time and place they will be opened
in presence of bidders, for the drayage of the
Q. M. Dept., in New York City, during the fiscal
year commencing July 1, 1881, and ending June
30, 1882.

The Government reserves the right to reject
any or all proposals.

Specifications and conditions of proposals, con-
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proposals and contracts can be had on application
to the undersigned.

Proposals shld be endorsed "Proposals for
Drayage," and addressed to
RUFUS INGALLS, Col., and Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

Improvement of Lower Thoroughfare, Deal's Island, Maryland.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,

70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1881.
PROPOSALS for Dredging in Lower Thorough-
fare, Deal's Island, Maryland, will be received
until 12 o'clock A. M., June 16, 1881, and opened
immediately thereafter.

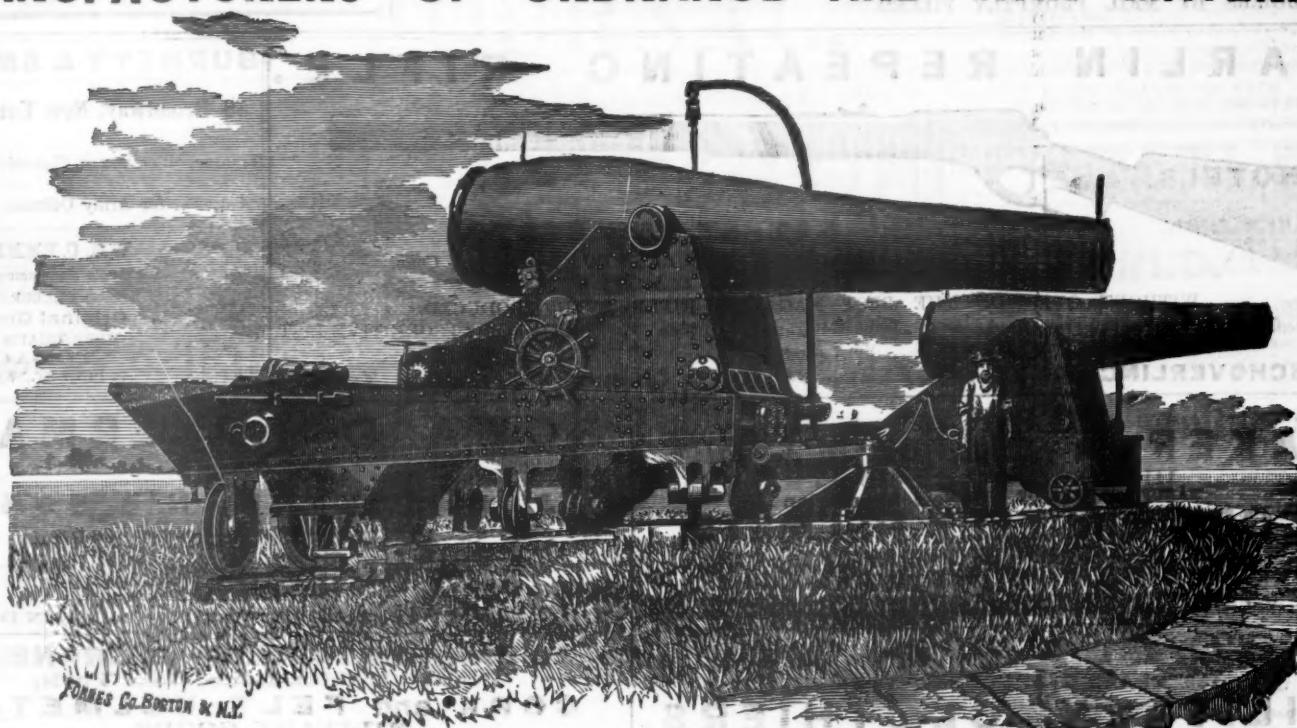
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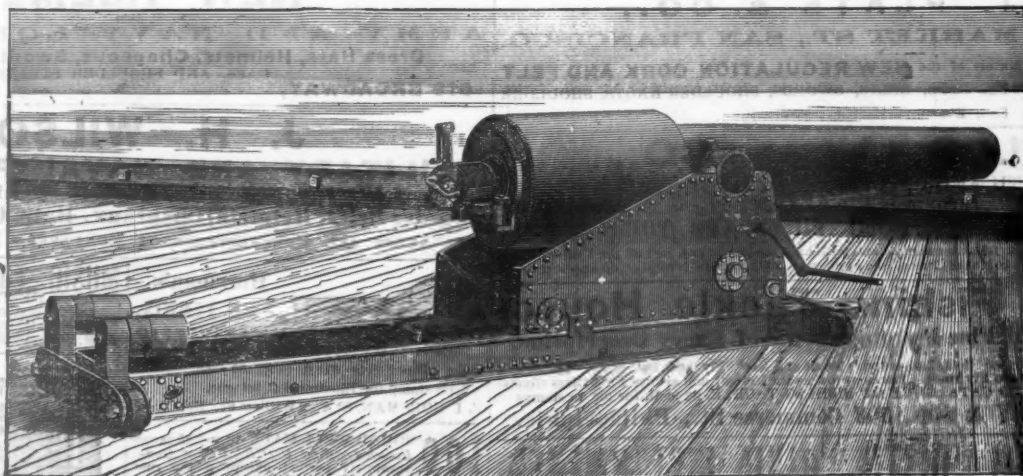
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